tock of Second.

and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, r House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

11

Inspector allowed appliances to be used which , would hoodwink him. A large corral was surrounded by a high board fence. In the central part of this the scales were placed, the scale-beams, where the Inspector stood and watched the weights, running entirely

outside of the inclosure. A little box was built around the scales, large enough to hold twerve head of cattle, with gates on both side. It ap-

pears that the contractors, by means of this contrivance, have managed to drive the same drove twice on the scale and secure double

weight, the Inspector being out of sight on the outside of the board fence watching the scale-beam. It is said that several millions of pounds of false weights have been discovered to have been paid for. This is one of the benefits of Secretary Schurz's investigations.

The Blatherskitz Platt.

The Secretary of War declines to order the court-martial of Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster General, as suggested by the charges of Donn Platt.

expect to return here Thursday, at which tim they hope to get a hearing. POSTAL.

will be made to secure it by law.

A reference to some of the old documents will show the enormous inequalities of the mileage system. From one of the old and musty public-records I have taken the pains to collate some of the largest amounts ever paid to individual Congressmen for mileage:

Names.

B. Gratz Brown.
Zachariah Chandler.
John Conness*
J. R. Doolittle.
James W. Grimes.
B. F. Harding.
James Harian.
T. O. Howe.
James H. Lane.
J. A. McDougall.
J. W. Nosmith
J. W. Nye.
S. C. Pomeroy

Names.

Arnold, I. N.
Cole, Cornelius.
Donneily, I. A.
Eldredge, C. A.
Farnsworth, J. F.
Grinnell, J. B.
Higby, Wilham.
McBride, J. R.
Norton, J. O.
Shannon, T. B.
Wilson, J. F.
Wilson, J. F.
Windom, William.
Barnet, Hiram.
Cole, George E. S.
Kenney, J. F. 1
McClean, Samuel. 1

VOLUME XXXII.

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GENEBAL NOTICES. Blessing she is: God made her so." JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL SAYS OF THAT

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His Opponents Confident He Cannot Secure the Necessary Majority.

The Senate Implacables Waiting for Tuesday's Elections.

Effect of Their Result upon the Confirmation of Appointments.

How Uncle Sam Pays for Beef---A Big Levee Bill---Secretary Sherman.

The Opinion of the General of the Army Concerning Its Needs.

Figures Showing the Cost of the Present Military Establishment.

FINANCE.

BWING TO GET A CHANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Speaker Ransuspension of the rules to have a day like for the consideration of his bill for the repeal of the Resumption act. This is Ewing's last opportu-nity of rescuing his bill from the awkward par-liamentary position in which his blunders and the rules of the House have placed it. If he fails to-morrow to secure the necessary two-thirds, his bill must remain in the parliamentary strait-jacket of the morning hour, at least until another Monday, when, if he could get the floor and the Speaker's eye, he would have an-

course. Chairman Buckner has been directed by the Committee to introduce the Silver bill to-morrow and have it passed under a suspension of the rules. Bland, of Missouri, the father of the Silver bill, is very anxious to have his original bill passed. Others have similar ambitions, and, in the conflict of interests, it is possible that the entire scheme may fail. Friends of the Silver bill are not as positive as they were a week and that they can sequenter. they were a week ago that they can secure two-thirds.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS
says he was not aware that the bill sent to his
Committee yesterday was the bill of the Banking and Currency Committee. Had he been,
he would not have asked a reference.

THE SENATE.

PRESIDENT HAYES WAITING FOR THE PROPLE TO SPEAK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—After the elecwashindron, D. C., Nov. 1.—After the elec-tions the Republican Senators will doubtless take some decided grounds on removals made without any cause so far as the performance of official duties are taken in consideration. The President has made the removals that he might appoint officials who, in his opinion, will purify the Civil Service. If he finds that he is indorsed on Tuesday by the Republicans of the States in which elections are held, he will persist in makwhich elections are held, he will persist in making these changes, but should he not be sustained by the Republican major ties, some of his friends fear that the opposition in the Senate will be so strong that he will find it

VERY DIFFICULT TO WITHSTAND. There have been great efforts made within the last few days to force the President to retire

last few days to force the President to retire from his Civil-Service position. It is certain that the President desires to be rid of the machine politicians, especially of those who are seeking to dictate terms upon which they will aid the Republicans at the polls hereafter. It is evident that the first severe fight in the Senate will be over the confirmation of the successor to Gen. Arthur.

HALF A DOZEN SENATORS
have gone to Indianapolis to attend the funeral of Senator Morton, and quite a number have left for their respective homes to participate in the election Tuesday, so that there is not much probability that any important business, either legislative or executive, will be transacted by the Senate during the coming week.

SHERMAN.

THE GENERAL DEPENDS THE ARMY WITH SPIRIT. AND DESCRIBES THE NEED OF ENLARGING IT.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Socretary Mc-Crary and Gen. Sherman are both very earnest in their recommendations to the House Com-mittee on Appropriations to relieve the army as mittee on Appropriations to relieve the army as soon as possible. Both of them have expressed their views to the Committee; and if the army is not treated generously by the House of Rep-resentatives it will not be because its cause has

is not treated generously by the House of Representatives it will not be because its cause has not been ably presented by the Secretary and General of the Army.

"Few people in private station, and few members of Congress," said Gen. Sherman today, "understand the actual condition of the army, and what is expected of it. In the first place," he continued, "the army is limited by law to 25,000 enlisted men. Let us see how many of that number we have in the field. You must first understand that no recruiting has been carried on since last June. Of course we could not recruit men unless we had the money to pay them, and so enlistments have ceased, and the recruiting parties withdrawn. My last report shows that the whole American army, being enlisted men of every kind, in every branch of the service, numbered 22,331. There are, by law, ten regiments of caralry, or 120 companies; five regiments of artillery, or fit in the field men of infantry, or 250 companies. The average cavalry regiment has 800 men, artillery 450, and infantry 350. If all the regiments were full there would be about 22,000 men. Now, what is the effective force in the field? You must remember that all the enlisted men are not in the field carrying muskets."

"Then why are they enlisted if they do not carry muskets."

"They are enlisted to save money. You see

them all around you here at beadquarters. They are performing the duties of clerks who, in the civil departments, receive for the same class of work from \$100 to \$175 per month. At Gen. Sheridan's headquarters, and at all the headquarters in the army, soldiers are detailed for clerks. They are better disciplined, and they save a great deal of money to the Government. The work has to be done, and the army is not allowed to employ clerks, but the practice nevertheless takes many men from the field. Here," continued Gen. Sherman, unrolling a report, "is a list of enlisted men who, though non-combatants, go to make up the \$25,000 maximum allowed by law: Engineer battalion, 198 men; recruiting parties, 527 men; general service men or clerks employed at headquarters, 336; ordnance department, enlisted workmen, 346; West Polut detachment, 175 men; prison guard at Leavenworth, 74 men; hospital stewards, 182; Ordnance Sergeants, 114; Commissary Sergeants, 146; a total of 2,101 men. Add to that number 582 Indian scouts, and 405 men composing the signal corps, and you will have a grand total of 3,088 enlisted men who are non-combatants. This leave out of the 22,311 enlisted men in the army only 19,243 for actual service in the field. A 12 sty small army, my friends," added the General, with animation.

The question was asked, "Where are these 19,000 men?"

"They are scattered all over our beloved country, from Florida across to Puget Sound, and from Mexico to Maine."

"How has the President's Southern policy affected the troops in the South? Have you many soldiers in the Southern States."

"No," answered the General, "there are very few soldiers in the Southern States."

"No," answered the General, "there are only two regiments in the Southern States."

"What is it that you want? What ought Congress to do!"

"Congress ought, in my judgment, to pass the Army bill at once without any special legis-

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

employed in guarding public property."

"What is it that you want? What ought Congress to do?"

"Congress ought, in my judgment, to pass the Army bill at once without any special legislation on it. The army needs the money, and nothing should be added to the Appropriation bill that can occasion debate. While I was before the Appropriations Committee yesterday, I was asked if I could not get along with the present force of the army. I answered unhesitatingly, 'No.' The fact is we are not getting on at all. The safety of the people, the safety of the Government, and the General Government property, demands more men. Before the War there was only one grand line to guard, that extended from Lake Superior to Puget Sound. Now there are a dozen lines running through Wyoming, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and the other States and Territories of the great West. These all have to be protected. The army is the nucleus of civilization. It is the pioneer to the wealth of the West. Without its protection there would be a West without population or development. Then there is a long and dangerous Mexican frontier with a condition of affairs that may any day involve us in a war with Mexico. Nothing but the judicious conduct of the army officers there can prevent a war. There are many of the inbabitants along the border who want a war, but it is not to the discress of the Government to engage in a war at this time with Mexico."

"What do you propose as a remedy?"

thirds, his bill must remain in the parliaments ry strait-jacket of the morning hour, at least until another Monday, when, if he could get the floor and the Speaker's eye, he would have another chance for a motion to suspend the rules. Ewing himself is very confident that he will secure the two-thirds to-morrow, and thus escape from his dileinma.

OTHERS ARE QUITE AS COMPIDENT

Ewing will be mistaken, and that the measure is not strong enough in the House to secure the necessary two-thirds to give it this advantage. If the two-thirds are not found to-morrow, the bill will be in a desperate condition, as it is certainly not gaining strength. Ewing's Committee is not united. Members of the committee say to-day that the majority of the seven who voted for the bill in committee are in favor of making no further propositions to the opposition, and are opposed to introducing the resolution for suspension.

THEIR PLAN

is to keep the bill in the morning hour, to allow it to be filibastered daily, but to refuse to allow any other business to be transacted outside of the morning hour, to vote down every motion to take up the Army bill, or other business suggested by the minority. A member of the Committee doubts whether the Baukeing and Currency Committee would have strength enough to do this. There will be AN INFORMAL CONSULTATION to-morrow before the session of the House, when the Committee will decide upon its course. Chairman Buckner has been directed by the Committee to introduce the Silver bill to-morrow and have it passed under a suspen-

that there is no 'Iun' in getting killed for the Government that will let their families starve afterward."

In answer to a question, the General of the Army said: "There is another point upon which I ask your attention. When an army is so small there is no reserve. Every soldier is employed, and in case of emergency the army is almost powerless. You must judge as to the degrees of its usefulness. Forces are taken from one point where they are needed, and placed at another where they are needed. Besides, it would be economy to have a large army judiciously disposed throughout the country. The transportation account of the army is enormous. During the labor riots last summer troops had to be brought to Pennsylvania all the way from New Orleans, and frequently in the West troops have to be moved and removed from one point to the other, in emergencies, thousands of miles. The amount spent for transportation alone would increase the army to its required strongth. What is wanted of Congress is an appropriation in bulk. The Secretary of War and the General of the Army are the best judges of direumstances as they arise. Thirty millions of dollars a year, net, would place the milltary establishment on a becoming pasis."

The General spoke with a good deal of earnestness of the request of the Committee that he would cut down the army. "Why," he said, "what can Congressmen be thinking of? Our little army must fight Indians, protect the border, raund public property, prevent a war with Mexico, quell riots in the Northern States, and prevent them in the South."

"And in addition," said his questioner, "you have to fight Congress for your own life."

"Yes," answered the General laughing, "these are over 40,000 Postmasters in the United States, and less than 20,000 soldiers."

THE ARMY. WHAT THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT COSTS. From Our Own Correspon WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1 .- The Cabinet has decided that it will be necessary to revise some of the estimates, in view of the fact that they seem to be greater than the probable rev-

Total\$36,906,306 Accompanying these estimates are the following, submitted by the Secretary of War, with-out recommendation:

The estimate of \$1,031,453 for permanent annual appropriations is also submitted for the nformation of Congress, but is not recom-The summary of estimates in the War De-

Collection and payment of bounties, etc.

Surveys and reconnoissances in military divisions and departments...

National cemeteries...

Pay of Superintendents of national 25,000

ARMY NOTES. The most favorable scheme for increasing the The most favorable scheme for increasing the file of the army without adding to the staff, is to fill up the companies. The General of the Army thinks this could be done without very much additional expense, while the effective force of the army would be, in many instances, more than doubled. The numerical strength of a company of infantry is 100 men. The only regiments in which the companies have that number are stationed in Texas, and were filled by a law of the last Congress for temporary service, but the greater portion of the companies

probably have not more than sixty men, while a large number of them have less than forty. There are officers enough, and more than enough, to control an army of 40,000 men, instead of the little handful of troops now in —It is said the Red Cloud Agency. Three years ago Prof. Marsh reported that the Government was being swindled in the weights of their meat, for the reason that the contractors and Inspector simply guessed at the weights delivered by looking at the cattle. Since the investigation of that date a system of weighing has been adopted. The system was tair enough but for the fact that the Inspector allowed appliances to be need.

the pay of the army-officers of a high grade up to a very considerable sum.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

The cost to the Government for the pay of retired officers is \$559,350 annually. An attempt has frequently been made to assign those retired officers who are capable for post-duty to service. This is always resisted by the officers on the active list; for the reason that the retired officers, either through infirmity or political influence, generally managed to get the softest places. Col. Pitcher, who was recently in command of the Soldiers' Home,—one of the pleasantest posts in the Government,—was a retired officer, and had held that place for many years. Retired officers doing active service receive full pay. When not in active service, retired officers are allowed to engage in other business. Retired officers doing active service receive their retired pay when in the service; but the Law Department of the Government has decided that, after the expiration of their diplomatic service, they can again draw pay on the retired list. Among the conspicuous persons who are on the retired list are: Gen. Sickles, Gen. Badeau (at London), Gen. Crawford, Gen. Hooker, Gen. Heintzleman, Gen. Kiddoo, and a host of others. Badeau was retired upon the full rank of Captain, and, when he ceases to be Consul-General at London, will draw the pay of a Captain. Hooker and Sickles were retired upon the full rank of Major-General.

COMMON SOLDERS.

The pay of a common soldier is \$13 a month. It costs the Government for his food and clothing about \$15 additional. Total monthly cost of an enlisted man to the Government, \$28.

Officers complain that the mileage allowances under the present law are insufficient to meet

ing about \$15 additional. Total monthly cost of an enlisted man to the Government, \$28.

Officers complain that the mileage allowances under the present law are insufficient to meet actual expenses of the service.

There are in the army 200 Hospital-Stewards, a large number of women-laundresses, 200 Hospital-Matrons, and fifty-two Veterinary Surgeons. The allowance for the army-rations is 24 cents each. It takes 11,070,450 rations in a year to go around.

AMONG THE BILLS. TRANSPORTATION OF ANIMALS. From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, proposes to amend the existing law relative to the transportation of animals, law relative to the transportation of animals, in many important particulars. He has introduced a bill providing that no transportation company shall confine stock for a longer period than twenty-four hours, without unloading for rest for a period of at least seven consecutive hours, unless prevented by a storm or accidental cause. Animals so unloaded are to be fed and watered during such rest; and, in case of default of the owner to provide for the case of default of the owner to provide for the case of and watered during such rest; and, in case of default of the owner to provide for the care of the animals, the road shall do it, and have a lien upon them therefor, and shall not be liable for any detention. Provision is made that, when animals shall be carried in vehicles, railroad-cars, boats, or other vessels, in which they can and do have daily an abundance of proper food and water, the provisions in regard to their being unloaded shall not apply.

Kansas War-indemnitt.

Senator Ingalls has presented a bill to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenses incurred by that State for the United States for suppressing Indian hostilities. This refers to the indian invasion of 1863. The bill asks for an apporiation of \$470,000.

Nebraska Judicial districts.

tion of \$470,000.

NEBRASKA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Senstor Paddock wishes to have the State of Nebraska divided into two Judicial Districts.

He prescribes in his bill the following boundation:

That the State of Nebraska be, and the same is hereby, divided into two Judicial Districts, in the following manner, namely: All that part of the State north of a line extending from the mouth of the Platte River, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to the junction of the North and and South Platte Rivers, and thence along the middle of the main channel of the South Platte River to its intersection with the boundary-line of the State of Colorado, shall compose one district, to be called the Northern District of Nebraska; and all that part of the State lying south of said line shall, compose one district, to be called the Southern District of Nebraska.

and all that part of the State lying south of said line shall, compose one district, to be called the Southern District of Nebraska.

The Fension-Agencies, is found in a bill introduced by Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, which provides for the establishment of a Pension-Agency at Topeka. The bill leaves nothing to the Secretary of the Interior, but expressly says: "And the Secretary of the Interior is directed to make the requisite arrangements for paying peusions at Topeka, as in other cases."

The STELING DISTILLERY.

Senator Oglesby has introduced a bill for the relief of the executors of the estate of John S. Miller. It provides that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be directed to credit the executors with the amount assessed against them for deficiency in the production of spirits at their distillery at Sterling, Ill., during the months of April, May, and June, 1876,—the said assessments being based upon an excessive estimate of the producing capacity of their distillery, forced upon the said executors over their protest, and in opposition to the written opinion of the Collector making the survey; provided that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall be satisfied that the said executors have paid the legal tax upon all spirits produced at their distillery during the sand months.

Beck wants \$62,000 paid to John Thoms, of Kentucky, for oats and Quartermaster stores taken by the army in 1863.

Cockerell, of Missouri, wishes John Taylor paid \$10,000 for horses and mules taken by the army in 1861.

paid \$10,000 for forses and indices taken by the army in 1861.

The first bill introduced by Judge Davis in the Senate will be of interest to lawyers. It proposes to remedy a defect in the existing laws, and, if it should become a law, will be of special interest in the West. It provides:

That where in a proceeding to enforce the collaws, and, if it should become a law, will be of special interest in the West. It provides:

That where, in a proceeding to enforce the collection of a debt secured by deed of trust, a court of competent jurisdiction has ascertained the amount of such debt due and unpaid, and a writ of error has been sued, and the same is still pending, such writ of error shall be dismissed, unless the party in possession of the premises conveyed by such deed of trust shall give bond, with good and sufficient security, to pay to the creditor, upon final judgment or decree in his favor, the rents and profits of the premises from the date of the judgment or decree nntil the judgment-debt shall be fully paid or the premises sold under the deed of trust. Such creditor may cite the party in possession as aforesaid to appear in the court which rendered the judgment or decree, to show cause why such writ of error; shall not be dismissed; and, upon his fall-ure to give bond as herein provided, such court shall certify the proceedings and failure to the court of error, which shall thereupon dismiss the coase, with such costs and damages as justice requires. For rents and profits received, the creditor shall account in like manner as a mortgages.

The Senate factor of the proceedings and following

shall account in like manner as a mortgagee.

The Senate is asked to establish the following post-roads in the State of Kansas: From Wellington to Arkansas City; from Jamesburg to Castleton; from Rolling Green to Milan; from Milan to Medicine Lodge; from Great Bend to Wilson; from Coronado to Finley; from Jewell Centre to Harrison; from Rest to Guilford; from Mt. Ayr to Osborn; from Graham to Ellis; from Abilene, via Enterprise, to Lyon.

NOTES AND NEWS. WEIGHING BEST.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Secretary churz's Indian investigation is discovering some PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN STATE.

The Remains of Senator Morton Resting upon the Lincoln Catafalque.

An Enormous Concourse of Bereaved Fellow-Citizens Pass By.

Right Thousand Members of the Order of Odd-Fellows Expected. To-Day.

An August Assemblage of Statesmen Now in the City of Indi-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trobune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—The body of Senator Morton lay in state in the great hall of the Court-House to-day and this evening. From 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night the press to view the remains was simply enormous. The stream of visitors averaged from 4,500 to 6,500 an hour, and at the time of the greatest rush they passed the catafalque at the rate of 130 a minute. Nearly 60,000 persons paid a tribute to the memory of the dead Senator by taking a last look at his face to-day.

SPECIAL TRAINS

came in over all the railways, and the press of strangers was very great. All day long a vast crowd thronged the entrances to the Court-House, and, but for the excellent management of the Committee and police, inextricable confusion must have resulted. As it was, nothing could have been better conducted. The crowd at the eastern entrance numbered 15,000 or 20,000 about the middle of the afternoon. At 7 o'clock the Court-House was cleared, and THE PAMILY AND IMMEDIATE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS

Secretary Schurz's investigations.

LEVERS.

Casey Young, of the Memphis District, will introduce a bill to-morrow to provide a levee system to be established by a Board of Commissioners of five, three of whom shall be engineers of the army not below the rank of Captain, and two persons from civil life, headquarters to be at Memphis. The bill asks for \$250,000 for survey and estimates. The Board will report to Congress a levee system which, if adopted, is not to cost exceeding \$45,000,000, to be paid in Government bonds bearing 4 per cent interest, payable in coin. A tonnage tax is to be levied on all vessels within the levee district, and a tax on all cultivated lands, not to exceed 25 cents per acre, with the consent of the States, to provide for the interest and sinking fund.

THE NATIONAL REVENUES.

The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury being called to the statements recently published, that there will not be revenues enough to meet the expenditures during the coming fiscal year, and that for that research he approximate. of the deceased paid the Court-House a visit.
As they clustered about the casket under the light of the gas, the scene was weirdly solemn, and, when a band in a distant corridor struck came doubly impressive and deeply affecting, moving to tears all who were present. The body remains in the hall all night under guard, and at 8 to-morrow morning the review will be resumed, continuing until 11, when the body will be conveyed to the family residence, and remain until 10 clock p. m., at which time

lished, that there will not be revenues enough to meet the expenditures during the coming fiscal year, and that for that reason the appropriations must be cut down, the Secretary says the report is false. It originated, he thinks, in the request made upon the bureau officers to reduce their estimates to the actual necessities. It has been the custom of bureau officers to make estimates greater than their useds, in hope that, after the reductions made by Congress, they would have enough left. This custom has given Congress an opportunity to obtain credit for economy. The Secretary proposes to have this changed, and estimate only for actual needs. Reductions below this will crippie the service, for which Congress will be responsible. Secretary Sherman says that the revenues of the Government are increasing, and that there is no doubt that they will be larger than the expenditures. will begin. An immense crowd from throughout the State is expected to-morrow, and the out the State is expected to-morrow, and the arrangements made to accommodate the guests will prove wholly inadequate. A call has been made upon the citizens to throw open their doors. The railroads are bringing all the passenger-cars that can be obtained into requisition, and they fear that the supply will fall below the needs of the occasion. The Odd-Fellows, in particular, are coming in in great numbers, and to-night Grand Secretary Foster estimates that no less than one-third of the entire membership in the State will take part in tire membership in the State will take part in the funeral. If this estimate proves accurate, 8,000 odd-Fellows

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The annual report of the Superintendent of Special Agents shows that, during the past year, 543 persons were arrested for offenses against the Postal laws. 104 in excess of the preceding year. The persons arrested had committed every variety of offense known to the Postal laws, and 172 of the number were transferred to State courts to be tried for burglaries of post-offices, highway robberies of mails while in transit, murder of mail drivers, etc.; number complaints of lost registered letters, 2,289; aggregate value, \$54,410, of which 714 letters were recovered, and 216, valued at \$10,510, accounted for by the recovery of contents from the thief or the person through whose carelessness they were lost. The percentage of actual losses, compared with the number of letters registered, is about one-fiftieth of 1 per cent, or one in the HEGEIPTS OF THE PATENT OFFICE for October from all sources were \$55.134. 8,000 ODD-FELLOWS
will be in line. The services at the grave will
be conducted by the Grand Lodge officers.

Among the distinguished arrivals in the city
are following: Benjamin H. Bristow, a guest of
Gen. Ben Harrison; Gen. Harlan and wire,
guests of John M. Butler; Senator David Davis
and wife, guests of J. D. Howland; ex-Mayor
E. J. Filley, of St. Louis; Miss Phoebe Couzins,
of St. Louis; the Senatorial and Representative Committees from Washington: Secret ary
Thompson and Attorney-General Devens, of
the Cabinet, accompanied by Birchard Hayes
who brings a magnificent floral tribute from Mr.
Hayes to Mrs. Morton; James N. Tyner, Assistaut Postmaster General; Gen. Tom Brady,

Smith and Anson Stager, of Chicago; Gov. Cullom, of Illinois, and the State officers. LARGE DELEGATIONS LARGE DELEGATIONS
from St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and Columbus will arrive on the morning train. Among
those who have sent regrets at their inability to
attend the obsequies are Chief Justice Waite,
Harrison Ludington, Governor of Wisconsin,
Gov. James B. McCreary, ot Kentucky, Gov. S.
H. H. Clark, of Nebraska, and Gov. Charles M. ressmen for mileage.

SENATORS.
No. of miles. Mileage.

FOWN. 6, 6800 \$2,672.

Chandler. 4, 8844 1, 945

Jess* 27, 812 11, 194

Ittle. 5, 720 2, 288

Grimes. 7, 920 3, 168

rding. 29, 840 11, 936

arian. 8, 032 3, 212

arian. 6, 420 2, 568

4, 320

James Speed, of Louisville; William Henry

Crosswell, of Michigan.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—At 10 o'clock this morning Senator Morton's remains were escorted to the Court-House by the Light Infantry and pall-bearers. The infantry formed around the house was a few denoted. the hearse, pali-bearers, and a few friends on foot, some of whom carried floral tributes. The hearse was handsomely covered with flags.
THE ARRANGEMENTS AT THE COURT-HOUSE

have been admirable, and the immense crowd handled with but little confusion. The corpse was exposed in the centre of the main hall, midway between the grand stairways, on either side of which a continual flow of people have passed all day and evening. At least 50,000—some say more—have viewed the remains. The decorations of the galleries and main floor are neat and appropriate, being composed of black drapery with evergreen wreaths. Contributions of

drapery with evergreen wreaths. Contributions of FLOWERS are in great profusion, some of them coming from Washington, St. Louis, and elsewhere. Stands of colors composed of Indiana regimental flags are placed about the floor, two of the most handsomely arranged being just behind the single guards who stand, arms at rest, at the head and foot of the casket.

This evening an impressive scene took place. At half-past 7 the hall was cleared and further ingress stopped for the time to admit the relatives and near personal friends of the Senator. They numbered, perhaps, fity, and moved slowly around the casket two or three times, the orchestra in a remote gallery playing an appropriate around the casket two or three times, the orchestra in a remote gallery playing an appropriate selection while they remained. The Committees of the Senate and House arrived today, and, during the afternoon, viewed the remains in company with Gov. Williams.

THE DRAPING AND DECORATION of the church is being done under the supervision of Gen. James A. Ekin, Assistant Quartermaster, who had brought from the post at Jeffersonville flags and assistants for that purpose.

fersonville flags and assistants for that purpose.

The representatives of the President's Cabinet will arrive at 11 o'clock to-night.

Special trains have been run to-day, bringing in large numbers.

SPRINGPIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
SPRINGPIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune
SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—Gov. Cullom,
Secretary of State Harlow, Auditor of State
Needles, Treasurer Rutz, Superintendent of
Public instruction Etter, Autorney-General Edsail, Clerk of the Supreme Court Hamburges,
Paul Selby, editor of the Itimois State Journal,
Harry C. Watson, correspondent, United States
Marshal Roe, the Hons. James C. Conkling,
Lincoin Dubois, and Maj. N. B. Miggins, accompanied by several others of this city, left at
9:20 p. m. in a special Pullman car over the
Wabash for Indianapolis, to attend the obsequies of the late Senator Morton. The colored
citizens of Springfield and vicinity hold a massmeeting to-morrow night to take action regarding the death of Senator Morton.

2. Whether the act of July 14, 1870, passed on the day the tax was assessed, imposes a tax on the Railway Company.

The following points are made for the road:

1. That the tax provided for in Sec. 122 is not one on the corporation, but one on the corporation's creditor; and that the difference between its being held the one or the other is a difference of vital substance.

2. That, as a tax on such creditor, it is an income tax to all intents, is within the purview of Sec. 116, and within the limitations of Sec. 119, and hence went out of existence the 31st of December, 1869, and renders the tax enforced against us as illegal.

And a decision or Justice Strong is quoted to sustain this point: Justice Strong, in his dissent in Stockdale vs. Insurance Companies (20 Wall., 836), makes this statement: "If it ever was claimed, it is no longer contended by any one, that the tax on dividends and Federal salaries, for the collection and payment of which provision was made by the 120th, 122d, and 123d sections of the Internal Revenue act of 1864 and its amendments, was not a tax upon incomes and a part of the income tax levied by the 116th section of the act."

Marshal Roe, the Hons. James C. Conkling, Lincoin Dubois, and Maj. N. B. Migrins, accompanie by several others of this city, left at 9:20 p. m. in a special Pullman car over the Wabash for Juliano Internal Revente observations of Springfield and vicinity hold a mass-meeting to-morrow night to take action regarding the death of Senator Morton.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispute to The Chicago Tribuse.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—Jacques Malouni, Independent, was vesterday elected by acclamation to represent the Centre Division of Quebec City in the Dominion Parliament, the seat rendered vacant by the resignation of the Boa.

Joseph Couchon, recently appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. Mr. Tabbudous, who represents the Eastern Division of Quebec, will vesign his seat to make room for the Hoa. Mr. Laurier, Minister of Inland Reventes, recently defeated in Arthabaska. The

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Usual Quiet Sunday Before Tuesday's Engagement.

Each Individual Candidate Working on His Own Battle-Line.

The French Republicans and Union Veterans Denounce the Two L's.

Let Every Voter Find Out Where His Ballot Will Be Received.

WHERE TO VOTE.

PRECINCTS, POLLING PLACES, AND JUDGES. The boundaries of the voting districts, the lling places, and the names of the judges at election to-morrow, are herewith appended

the election to-morrow, are herewith appended:

PIRST WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by the centre of Monroe street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the centre of Clark street, Poll at 19 Dearborn street. Judges, P. J. Murphy, P. W. Butler, D. W. Nickerson.

District 2—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by the centre of Monroe street, east by the entre of Clark street, west by South Branch Chicago River. Poll at 192 Washington street, indges, J. Farrell, G. Eberhardt, S. F. Brown.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Monroe street, south by the centre of Harrison street, neat by Lake Michigan, and west by the centre of Clark street. Poll at Van Buren and State streets, Indges, G. H. Harris, G. W. Miller, F. A. Bronocki.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of

mhn, F. Geisler.

SECOND WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Harison street, east by Lake Michigan, south by the entre of Peck court and Polk street, west by the hicago River. Poll at 416 Clark street. Judges, J. Schweinfurth, T. Geary, T. Brown.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Polk treet and Peck court, east by Lake Michigan, south y the centre of Harmon court and Taylor street, est by the Chicago River. Poll at 458 State reet. Judges, W. J. Bryan, P. Saunders, F. W. ackard.

Packard.
District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Taylor street and Harmon court, each by Lake Michlan, south by the centre of Twelfth street, and rest by the Chicago River. Poll at 535 State treet. Judges, J. C. Sheidon, T. McDonald, W. I. Turner.

Turner.
District 4—Bounded north by the centre of welfth street, east by Lake Michigan, south by the centre of Fourteenth street, and west by the hicago River. Poil at 595 State street. Judges, McDonald, M. Cassey, H. Boum.
District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Fourtenth street, east by Lake Michigan, south by the centre of Sixteenth street, and west by the Chicago material of Sixteenth street, and west by the Chicago.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Fourbenth street, east by Lake Michigan, south by the
centre of Sixteenth street, and west by the Chicago
hiver. Poll at 710 State street. Judges, M. D.
Thinin, T. Wall, W. Butler.

Thinin Ward.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Sixleenth street, south by centre of Eichteenth street,
sast by Lake Michigan, and west by centre of
Jark street. Poll at 849 State street. Judges, E.
Foreman, J. Goodwin, Murry Nelman.
District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Eightsenth street, south by centre of Twenty-first
street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by centre
of Clark street. Poll at 938 State street. Judges,
Cornelius Price, G. Ruger, W. S. Hancock.
District 3—Bounded north by the centre of
Twenty-first street, south by centre of Twentyhird street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by
centre of Clark street. Poll at Howland's liverystable, Twenty-second street, between State street
ind Waosah avenue. Judges, M. P. Evans, G.
Todd, D. W. Irwin.
District 4—Bounded north by the centre of
Twenty-third street, south by centre of Twentysixth street, as laid ont, and what would be centre
of Twenty-sixth street if continued to Lake Michigan,
cast by Lake Michigan, and west by centre of
Clark street. Foll at southeast corner of Iudiana
avenue and twenty-fourith street.
Judges, Dr.
Edwards, N. Hoffheimer, E. R. Hail.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of
Clark street. Foll at southeast corner of Iudiana
avenue and twenty-fourith street.
Judges, Dr.
Edwards, N. Hoffheimer, E. R. Hail.

of Thirtieth street, south by the centre of Thirtyfifth street, east by the eastern boundary of the
ward, and west by the centre of Prairie avenue.
Poil at southwest corner of Thirty-taird street and
South Park avenue. Judges, J. Hise, H. B. Evans,
J. T. Moulton.
District 5-Bounded on the north by the centre of Thirty-taird street and the property of the centre of Thirty-fifth street and the property of Thirty-

District 5—Bounded on the north by the centre of Thirty-fifth street, south by the centre of Thirty-unth street, east by the centre of South Park avenue, and west by the western boundary of the ward. Poll at 1986 state street, Judges, A. S. Espie, H. McCouville, D. H. Hammer.

District 6—Bounded on the north by the centre of Thirty-nith street, south by the centre of Thirty-ninth street, east by the eastern boundary of the ward, and west by the centre of South Park avenue.

Poll at 779 Cottage Grove avenue, Judges, J. Fanning, J. A. Montgomery, A. D. Hayward.

Judges, J. Funning, J. A. Montgomery, A. D. Hayward.

PIFTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by the centre of Twenty-second street, east by the centre of Clark street, andwest by the South Branch of the Chicago River. Poll at 66 Archer avenue. Judges, J. Kehoe, M. Schmidt, T. Tobin.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Twenty-second street, south by the centre of Thirty-first street, east by the centre of Clark street, and west by the centre of Stewart avenue. Poll at Twenty-seventh street and Wentworth avenue. Judges, P. Leddy, M. Best, P. Allen.

District 3—Bounded north by the South Branch of the Chicago River, south by the centre of Thirty-first street, east by the centre of Halsted street. Poll at engine-nouse, Sanger and McGregor streets. Judges, P. Flynn, M. W. Eomield, J. Folz.

District 4—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by the centre of Halsted street. Poll at engine-nouse, Sanger and McGregor streets. Judges, P. Flynn, M. W. Eomield, J. Folz.

District 4—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by the centre of Thirty-first street, east by the centre of District 4—Bounded north by the Chicago River, south by the centre of Thirty-first street, east by the centre of Deering street. Poll at corner Farrell street and Archer avenue. Judges, C. Dennis, W. Tracy, J. L. Thurn.

District 5—Bounded north by the Hillnois &

District 5—Bounded north by the Illinois & Michigan Canal and South Branch of the Chicago River, south by the city limits, east by the centre of Deering and Uliman streets, and west by the city limits. Poll at corner of Lock street and Archer avenne. Judges J. W. Conway, J. Roan, C. Anerbach.

District 6—Bounded north by the centre of Thirty-first street, south by the city limits, east by the centre of Stewart avenue, and west by the centre of Uliman street. Poll at engine-house, corner of Thirty-first and Halsted streets. Judges, J. Tracy, P. Kerlogay, J. Ehler.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Thirty-first and Halsted streets. Judges, J. Tracy, P. Kerlogay, J. Ehler.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Thirty-first street, south by city limits, east by the centre of Stewart avenue. Poll at corner of Douglas and Wentworth avenues. Judges, J. C. Strain, G. Fitzgerald, A. C. Van Orman.

SIXTH WAID.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by the centre of Twenty-second street, cast by South Branch of Chicago River, and west by the centre of Jefferson street. Poll at No. 23 Canalport avenue. Judges, W. Rawleigh, J. Wondreka, F. Zettermeister.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by the centre of Jefferson street, and west by the centre of Union street. Poll at engine-house, No. 25. Judges, H. Hageman, R. J. Somers, G. Tegtmeyer.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by the centre of Union street, and west by the centre of Surveyer.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by the centre of Union street, and west by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by the centre of Union street, and west by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River, east by the centre of Union street, and west by the centre of Union str

street. Judges, H. Collins, M. Sonnenschein, T. Dulken.
District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by South Branch of Chicago River and Illinois & Michigan Canai, east by the centre of Throop street, and west by the centre of Hoyne avenue. Poll at Blue Island avenue and Twenty-second street. Judges, A. McCarthy, John McKenny, J. H. Hardman.
District 6—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by Illinois & Michigan Canal, east by the centre of Hoyne avenue, and west by the centre of Kedzie avenue. Poll at Western and Blue Island avenues. Judges, T. E. McDonald, J. Noland, J. Webber.
District 7—Bounded north by the centre of Sixteenth street, south by Illinois & Michigan Canal, east by the centre of Kedzie avenue, and west by the city limits. Poll at railroad station at Lawndale. Judges, P. E. Reidy, E. Stokes, E. J. Decker.

Decker.

SEVENTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Fwelfth street, east by Chicago River, south by the tentre of Mitchell street, and west by the centre of sefferson street. Foil at engine-house, corner of saxwell and Canal streets. Judges, D. Walsh, Fr., W. S. Dunham, O. Zancen.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Mitchell street, east by Chicago River, south by the entre of Sixteenth street, and west by the centre of Jefferson street. Foil at 597 South Canal street.

Jefferson street. Foil at 597 South Canal street.

udges, J. Lynch, J. H. Ryas, W. T. Ganal street.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Twelfth street, east by the centre of Jefferson street, south by the centre of Mitchell street, and west by the centre of Haisted street. Poll at 246 Twelfth street. Judges, F. Demler, M. O'Brien, J. S. Taylor.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Mitchell street, east by the centre of Jefferson street, south by the centre of Sixteenth street, and west by the centre of Haisted street. Poll at corner of Meagher and Jefferson streets. Judges, J. Henning, T. McQueceny, E. A. Colby.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Twelfth street, east by the centre of Haisted street, south by the centre of Mitchell street, and west by the centre of Centre avenue. Foll at 376 West Twelfth street. Judges, M. Reardon, J. McGuire, W. J. Johnson.

District 6—Bounded north by the centre of Mitchell street, east by the centre of Haisted street, south by the centre of Sixteenth street, and west by the centre of Centre avenue. Foll at Maxwell and Henry street. Judges, J. Brown, S. McClevy, and T. T. Prosser.

District 7—Bounded north by the centre of Twelfth street, east by the centre of Centre avenue, south by the centre of Loomis street, Poll at 564 West Twelfth street, east by the centre of Centre avenue, South by the centre of Loomis street, and west by the centre of Loomis street, and west by the centre of Loomis street, south by the centre of Sixteenth street, and west by city limits. Poll at 613 West Fourteenth street.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Van Buren street, east by the South Branch of the Chicago River, south by the centre of Jefferson street. Poll at 439 South Cana

Kennedy.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Polk street, east by the centre of Jefferson street, south by the centre of Twelfth street, and west by the centre of Halsted street. Poll at Desplaines and DeKoven streets. Judges, M. Roach, P. McKay, A. Armitage.

centre of Halsted street. Poll at Desplaines and DeKoven streets. Judges, M. Roach, P. McKay, A. Armitage.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Taylor street, east by the centre of Halsted street, south by the centre of Twelfth street, and west by the centre of May street. Poll at 376 South Morgan. Judges, B. Masterson, J. Maher, J. Lobstein.

District 6—Bounded north by the centre of Taylor street, east by the centre of May street, south by the centre of Twelfth street, and west by the centre of Twelfth street, and west by the centre of Loomis street. Poll at 467 West Twelfth. Judges, A. Melges, L. H. O'Conner, P. F. Hayes.

District 7—Bounded north by the centre of Aberdeen street, south by the centre of Taylor street, and west by the centre of Loomis street. Poll at 381 West Polk. Judges, J. Anderson, F. McGennis, J. Hohner.

District 8—Bounded north by the centre of Gurley street, east by the centre of Halsted street, south by the centre of Taylor street, and west by the centre of Taylor street, and west by the centre of Aberdeen street. Poll at 91 Blue Island avenue. Judges, T. J. Jourdan, D. Adams, H. Pilgrim.

District 9—Bounded north by the centre of Van Buren street, east by the centre of Loomis street. Poll at 306 West Congress. Judges, T. O'Brien, J. Handley, J. L. Manning.

District 10—Bounded north by the centre of Van Buren street, cast by the centre of Halsted street, south by the centre of Gurley street, and west by the centre of Gabendeen street. Poll at engine-house on Blue Island avenue. Judges, J. Lally, S. F. Knowles, J. G. Stahi.

Envir ward.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Mon-

S. F. Knowles, J. G. Stahi.

NINTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Monroe street, south by the centre of Van Buren street, east by the Chicago River, and west by the centre of Halsted street. Foll at 197 South Jefferson. Judges, P. Kearnes, R. Law, J. Surohes.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Randolph street, south by the centre of Monroe street, east by the Chicago River, and west by the centre of Halsted street. Poll at corner Washington and Clinton streets. Judges, J. G. Burke, F. Boerner, B. Norton.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Monroe street, south by the centre of Van Buren street.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Non-roe street, south by the centre of Van Buren street, east by the centre of Halsted street, and west by the centre of Aberdeen street. Poil at 147 Sanga-mon. Judges, J. O'Grady, M. McAuley, R. A. Williams.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Ran-

Williams.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Randolph street, south by the centre of Mouroe street, east by the centre of Ealsted street, and west by the centre of Aberdeen and Curtis streets. Poll at corner Washington and Sangamon. Judges, W. S. Dillon, C. McDonnell, T. Eckhardk.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Ohio street, south by the centre of Kinzie street. east by the centre of Halsted street, and west by the centre of Curtis street. Poll at corner of Green and Indiana streets. Judges, Dr. Bockius, W. Harley, R. P. Heywood.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Ohio street, south by the centre of Kinzie street, east by North Branch of the Chicago River, and west by the centre of Halsted street. Poll at corner of Union street and Milwankee avenue. Judges, C. Harms, J. Crook, E. Halverson.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Kinzie street, south by the centre of Randolph street, east by North Branch of the Chicago River, and west by the centre of Halsted street. Poll at corner of Union and Lake. Judges, J. Conneil, F. F. Webster, H. Steifel.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Kinzie street, H. Steifel.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Kinzie street, south by the centre of Randolph street, east by the centre of Halsted street, and west by the centre of Halsted street, and west by

Webster, H. Steifel.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Kinzie street, south by the centre of Randolph street, east by the centre of Halsted street, and west by the centre of Curtis street. Poil at corner of Lake and Sangamon streets. Judges, W. Meyer, J. O'Conner, C. B. Sampson.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of West Kinzie street, east by the centre of Curtis street, and west by the centre of Ashaid avenue. Poil at 310 West Indiana street. Judges, P. Crowley, P. Carney, E. E. Gilbert.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Kinzie street, east by the centre of Ashaid avenue. Poil at vacant machine shop on Carroll street, and west by the centre of Curtis street, and west by the centre of Curtis street, and west by the centre of Ashaida avenue. Poil at vacant machine shop on Carroll street, east of Ada. Judges, T. Courtney, A. Clement, C. Hopper.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Washington street, east by the centre of Curtis street, and west by the centre of Curtis and Aberdeen streets, and west by the centre of Ashland avenue. Poil at 405 West Kandolph street. Judges, A. Van Buren, T. Carbine, C. S. Woodard.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Monroe street, cast by the centre of Ashland avenue. Poil at 408 West Madison. Judges, J. Hogan, H. W. Bovee, A. M. Ferrier.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Van Buren street, south by the centre of Ashland avenue. Poil at 408 West Adams. Judges, M. McDonald, J. W. Connett, W. W. Carter.

District G-Bounded north by the centre of Van Buren street, south by the centre of Ashland avenue. Poil at 53 Nebraska street. Judges, R. Langan, F. Cullen, J. M. Oliver.

TWELFTH WARD.

ka street. Judges, R. Langan, F. Cuilen, J. M. Oliver.

TWELFIR WARD.

District 1-Bounded north by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Harrison street, east by the centre of Wood street. Poll at the corner of Madison and Page. Judges, W. H. Condon, G. Walsh, A. M. Hitt.

District 2-Bounded north by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Harrison street, east by the centre of Wood street, and west by the centre of Robey street. Poll at 759 West Madison. Judges, C. Younk, W. Hull, D. B. Parker.

District 3-Bounded north by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Harrison street, east by the centre of Robey street, and west by the centre of Oakley arenue. Poll at corner of Oakley and West Madison. Judges, P. H. Meyer, M. D. Barbier, E. L. Carpenter.

District 4-Bounded north by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Harrison street, east by the centre of Rockwell street. Poll at engine-house, West Madison, near Western avenue. Judges, M. J. Eich, W. J. Frowley, C. H. Crane.

District 5-Bounded north by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Harrison street, east by the centre of Rockwell street. And west by the city limits. Poll at corner of Madison street and California avenue. Judges, A. P. Willis, B. F. Allison, B. Van Buren.

District 6-Bounded north by the centre of Harrison street, south by the centre of Twelfth street, ast by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Twelfth street, ast by the centre of Lake street, south by the centre of Twelfth street, ast by the centre of Lake street. South by the centre of Twelfth street, ast by the centre of Leavitt street, and west by the centre of Leavitt street, and west by the centre of Leavitt street. Poll at 325 Ogden avenue. Judges, E. F. Dunne, F. P. Gould, H. J. Evarts.

the centre of Leavitt street. Poll at 325 Ogden avenue. Judges, E. F. Dunne, F. P. Gould, H. J. Evarts.

THISTERNTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Kinzie street, south by the centre of Lake street, east by the centre of Ashland avenue, west by the centre of Robey street. Poll at Carroll avenue and Lincoln street. Judges, J. O'Callaghan, W. Chambers, C. J. Lewis.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Chicago avenue, south by the centre of Lake street and that part of Kinzie street between Lincoln street and Robey street, east by the centre of Robey street from Lake street to Kinzie street, and from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue by the centre of Lake street. Poll at Indiana and Hoyne streets, Judges, J. E. Dalton, D. H. Considine, S. E. Rockwell.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Chicago avenue, extending to the western city boundaries, east by the centre of Leavitt street. Poll at Indiana and Hoyne streets, Indiana streets, Indiana avenue, Judges, W. Collins, G. W. Silver, W. R. Nicholson.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Chicago avenue, south by the centre of Kinzie street, east by the centre of Lahcoln street. Poll at Panlina and Indiana streets. Judges, P. B. Shell, E. W. Smith, H. B. Murdock.

District 1—Bounded north by the North Branch of

H. B. Murdock.

POURTEENTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded north by the North Branch of Chicago River, south by the centre of West Ohio

avenue. Judges, J. Corrigan, B. Barthelme, H. Wullf.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of West Chicago avenue, south by the centre of West Onto street, east by the centre of Carpenter street, and west by the centre of Noble street. Poil at 402 Milwankee avenue. Judges, J. Gimble, H. W. Sawyer, L. Schultz.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Augusta street to the river, south by the centre of Chicago avenue, east by the centre of Carpenter street, and west by the centre of Noble street, Poil at 435 Milwankee avenue. Judges, P. Muller, P. Couraths, J. Oestman.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of Augusta street, south by the centre of West Ohio street, east by the centre of Abland avenue. Poil at 448 West Chicago avenue. Judges, B. Schoeneman, W. Gastfield, C. Dianing.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre of North avenue, south by the centre of Augusta street to the river, east by the Chicago River, and west by the centre of Noble street. Poil at 407 Noble street, Judges, C. Hirgh, J. H. Niemczewski, C. B. Plautz.

District 6—Bounded north by the centre of North Plauts.

centre of Ashland avenue. Poll at 831 Milwankes avenue. Judges, P. Fox. A. Detmer, C Milbrandt.

District 7—Bounded north by the centre of Division street, south by the centre of Chicago avenue, east by the centre of Ashland avenue, and west by the city limits. Poll at oorner of Wood and Augusta streets. Judges, P. Fizzsimmons J. Lamers, J. Crane.

District 8—Bounded north by the centre of North avenue, south by the centre of Division street, east by the centre of Ashland avenue, and west by the city limits. Poll at 945 Milwankee avenue. Judges, P. Lagosni, J. Sexton. M. M. Gernhardt. District 9—Bounded north by the North Branch of the Chicago River, Fullerton avenue, and the tracks of the Wisconsin Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, south by the centre of North avenue, east by the North Branch of the Chicago River, and west by the centre of Ashland avenue in the Northwestern Railroad track. Poll at 632 Elsion avenue. Judges, J. Ready, P. Kelly, J. Mc-Malon.

District 10—Bounded north by the city limits, south by the centre of North avenue, east by the centre of Ashland avenue and Northwestern Railroad track. and west by the city limits. Poll at 1497 Milwankee avenue. Judges, W. Corbett, S. A. O'Brien, A. Steinhaus.

FIFTERENTH WARD.

District 1—Bounded on the north by Fullerton avenue, on the south by the centre line of Racine avenue, on the south by the centre line of Racine avenue, on the south by the centre line of Racine avenue, on the south by the centre line of Racine avenue, on the west by the river. Polls at engine-house, Southport avenue. Judges, E. Otto, M. Lewis, Sr., B. A. Miller.

District 2—Bounded on the north by Fullerton avenue, on the east by the centre line of Sheffield avenue, on the west as follows: Beginning at the intersection of North avenue with the North Branch of the river; thence running northwesterly along said North Branch to its intersection with Ciybourn place to the east line of Racine avenue. Poll at 60 Miller, J. B. Handtke.

District 3—Bounded on the north by t

rabee streets. Judges, E. Maack, D. Colbert, F. Benzinger.
District 6—Bounded on the north by the centre line of Centre street, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by the centre line of North avenue, on the west by the centre line of Mohawk street. Poll at corner Hurbbut and Menominee streets. Judges, M. Franzen, J. Walker, W. H. Stickney.
District 7—Bounded on the north by the centre

Stickney.

District 7—Bounded on the north by the centre line of Fullerton avenue, on the east by Lake Michigan, on the south by the centre line of Centre street, on the west by the centre line of Larrabee street. Poll at police station, Webster avenue, Judges, W. Cox. L. Nelke, G. E. Adams.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of North avenue, south by the centre of Division street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the centre of North Lassille street. Poll at the corner of Clark and Goethe streets. Judges, G. B. Busse, W. Vogt. S. Appleton.

District 2—Bounded north by the centre of Schiller and Connors streets, west by the centre of Hurbut street and Clybourn avenue, south by the centre of Lasaile street. Poll at 477 North Wells street, Judges, J. Sallivain, W. Thormayer, P. Emuel.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of North avenue, south by the centre of Schiller and Connors streets, west by the centre of Schiller and Connors streets, east by the centre of Schiller and Connors streets, east by the centre of Schiller and Connors streets, east by the centre of Lasaile street, and west by the centre of Huribut street. Poll at corner of Sedgwick and Blackhawk streets. Judges, J. Klein, M. Schweisthal, V. Ruh.

District 4—Bounded north by the centre of North avenue, east by the centre of Clybourn avenue. Poll at corner of Larabee and Blackhawk streets. Judges, J. Merki, J. Roth, H. Severin.

District 5—Bounded on the north by the centre line of Clybourn avenue, south by the centre line of Clybourn avenue, south by the centre line of Clybourn avenue, south by the centre line of Clybourn avenue, Poll at No. 204 Larabee street. Judges, P. Broch-

Division street, and west by the Chicago River. Poll at No. 264 Larrabee street. Judges, P. Brochtendorff, F. G. Fanning, F. Witte.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

District 1—All of the ward lying west of the Ogden Canal. Poll at 101 Hickory avenue, Judges, M. Mullens, P. Gibones, J. Oleson.

District 2—Bounded on the north by the centre of Division street, ou the east by the centre of Bremen street, on the south and west by a line extending from the intersection of Bremen street and Chicago River, thence northwesterly along the east bank of the North Branch and Ogden Canal to the dentre of Division street. Pol., corner of Oak and Larrabee streets. Judges, P. Farrell, P. Bunne, J. Sawta.

east bank of the North Branch and Ogden Canal to the dentre of Division street. Poil, corner of Oak and Larrabee streets. Judges, P. Farrell, P. Bunne, J. Sawta.

J. Sawta.

District 3—Bounded on the north by the centre of Division street, on the east by the centre of Chicago avenue, on the west by the centre of Chicago avenue, on the west by the centre of Bremen street. Poll at 128 Sedgwick street, on District 4—Bounded on the north by the centre of Franklin street, on the south by the centre of Franklin street, on the south by the centre of Franklin street, on the west by the centre of Granklin street, on the west by the centre of Granklin street, on the west by the centre of Sedgwick street. Poll at Turner Place, sorner of Wendell street and Market place. Judges, A. G. Duggan, H. Fitzsimmons, A. Boon.

District 5—Bounded on the north by the centre of Chicago avenue, on the south by the centre of Franklin street, on the south by the centre of Merzel, and Erie streets. Judges, P. O'Malley, P. Terney, L. H. Alickson.

District 6—All of the ward lying south of the centre of Ontariostreet. Poll at corner of Sedgwick and Erie streets. Judges, P. Conlan, R. Wilmot, P. J. Michaels.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Division street, south by the centre of Chicago avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and, west by the centre of Indiana and Market streets. Judges, P. Conlan, R. Wilmot, P. J. Michaels.

District 1—Bounded north by the centre of Division street, south by the centre of Chicago avenue, east by Lake Michigan, and, west by the centre of Indiana was the centre of Franklin street. Poll at Turner Hall. Judges, T. C. Spengler, W. D. Kerfoot, C. Harding.

District 3—Bounded north by the centre of Division street, south by the centre of Chicago avenue, east by the centre of Franklin street. Poll at 136 Chicago avenue, as the proper street of North State street, and west by the centre of Franklin street. Poll at 138 Kinzle street. Judges, C. Spencer, G. O'Brien, W. Griffith.

District 5—Bounded north by the centr

street. Judges, C. Spencer, G. O'Brien, W. Griffith.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre of Ohio street, south by the centre of Illinois street, east by the centre of North State street, and west by the centre of North Franklin street. Poll in rear of 105 North Clark street. Judges, C. G. Peinger, E. Kehoe, G. Atzel.

District 6—Bounded north by the centre of Eric street, south by the centre of Ohio street, east by the centre of North State street, and west by the centre of North State street, and west by the centre of North State street. Judges, J. Walsh, H. Hand, H. W. Leman.

District 7—Bounded north by the centre of Chicago avenue, south by the centre of Eric street, and west by the centre of Franklin street. Poll at 193 North Clark street, Judges, A. J. Maher, J. H. Ryan, A. George.

District S—Bounded north by the centre of Chi-

by the centre of Franklin street. Poll at 193 North Clark street. Judges, A. J. Maher, J. H. Ryan, A. George.

District 8-Bounded north by the centre of Chicago avenue, south by the centre of Ohio street, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the centre of North State street. Poll at corner of Pine and Leggett streets. Judges, W. Walker, J. Sweeney, Charles Cloyes.

District 9-Bounded north by the centre of Ohio street, south by the Chicago River, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the centre of North State street. Poll at 3 Rush street. Judges, T. Mackin, M. White, R. C. Hammill.

LYONS.

District 1-All that portion of the town lying west and north of the Deeplaines River, except Secs. 1, 2, 11, 12, and 14. Poll at LaGrange. Judges, O. Lyman, C. Englehari, J. Murphy.

District 2-All that portion of the town not included in the First District. Poll at Summit. Judges, town officers.

HYDE PARK.

District 1-All that portion of the town lying east

Judges, town officers.

BYDE PARK.

District 1—All that portion of the town lying east of the centre line of South Park avenue, between the centre lines of Forty-seventh and Sixty-third streets. Poil at Viliage Hall. Judges, G. Waite, B. Gansel, D. H. Horne.

District 2—All that portion of the town lying east of the centre line of Forty-seventh street. Poil at Oakland hose house. Judges, N. Urbanus, J. H. Oliver, J. G. Hamilton.

District 3—All that portion of the town lying west of the centre of South Park avenue, extended, north of the centre line of Sixty-third street. Poil at corner of Forty-seventh and State streets. Judges, Rugh Maher, Thomas Rooney, J. S. Ritchie.

District 4—Bounded on the north by the centre line of Sixty-third street, on the east and south by a line extending as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Sixty-third street with Lake Michigan, thence south on said shore of the lake to the centre of Seventy-eighth street, thance west to the centre line of Stony Island svenne, thence south to the centre line of Eighty-seventh street, thence west to State street. Bounded on the west by centre line of State street. Foll at Grand Crossing Depot. Judges, C. Creighton, P. Cudmore, A. Nelb.

District 5—Bounded north by the centre line of Seventy-eighth street, east by Lake Michigan and Calumet River, south by One Hundred and Sixth street, west by centre line of Stony Island svenue, extended. Poil at engine-house. Judges, M. Doyle, J. McIntosh, M. Sahouler.

District 6—All that portion of the town lying east and south of Calumet River. Poil a Colehour Post-Office. Judges, P. Donahue, Joseph Spahr, W. Colehour.

District 7—All that portion of the town south of One Hundred and Sixth street, north and west of the Calumet River, and east of Calumet Take. Poll at corner Horis evenue and One Hundred and Eighth street. Judges, F. Tagor, J. Kleinman, M. Morier.

District 8—All that portion of the town bounded north by Eighty-seventh street, east by Stony Island avenue, extended, and Lake Calumet, south by One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street. Poll at Vandersyde's store, Roseland. Judges, H. Vandersyde's store, Roseland. Judges, H. Vanderbilt, H. De Jong, Cornelius Kucher.

District 9—All that portion of the town bounded north by centre line of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, extended, east by Calumet Lake and River, south by Thornton town line, west by Calumet town line. Poll at Riverdale Post-Office. Judges, Martin Spendley F. J. Becter, J. Bauer.

Lake vikw.

District 1—All that part of the town lying between the centre lines of Graceland avenue and Shippey road. Poll at room-Hall. Judges, S. F. Hanchett, G. D. Williston, E. Sanuders.

District 3—All that part of t

District 4—All that part of the town lying north of the centre line of Shippey road. Poli atrailroad depot at Roschill. Judges, N. Mann, G. Greer, P. Shafer.

depot at Roschill. Judges, N. Mann, G. Greer, P. Shafer.

District 1—All that part of the town lying west of the centre line of Clybourn avenue road. Poll at Snell's store. Judges, B. Hopkins, W. Johnson, D. S. Prude.

District 2—All that part of said town east of centre line of Clybourn avenue road and north of Wright's road. Poll at A. Conrad's in Bowmanville. Judges, J. Gates, A. Berg, A. Conrad.

District 3—All that part of said town east of centre line of Clybourn avenue road and south of Wright's road. Poll at Maplewood school-house. Judges, J. Austin, F. Hanson, J. Lee.

CICERO.

wright's road. Poil at Maplewood school-house. Judges, J. Austin, F. Hanson, J. Lee. CICREO.

District 1—Bounded on the north by North avenue, on the east by Crawford avenue, on the south by the centre line of Robinson avenue. Poil at school-house at Northwestern Railroad car-shops. Judges, E. O. Hanrahan, J. Dolan, M. Knowles. District 2—Bounded on the north by North avenue, on the east by the centre line of Robinson avenue, on the seat by the centre line of Robinson avenue, on the seat by the centre line of Ridgeland avenue. Poil at Town-Hall, Austin. Judges, J. J. McCarthy, J. W. Small, J. Humphreys. District 3—Bounded on the north by North avenue, east by the centre line of Ridgeland avenue, south by the centre line of Ridgeland avenue, south by the centre line of Twelfth street, west by the centre line of Three line of Twelfth street, west by the centre line of Three line of Twelfth street, west by the centre line of Three line of Twelfth street, west by the centre line of Three line of Twelfth street, on the cast by the centre line of Three line of Landed on the north by the centre line of Three line of Landed line line of Central avenue, and the west by the centre line of Central avenue, on the south by Thirty-ninh street, on the east by the centre line of Central avenue, on the south by Thirty-ninh street, on the west by Harlem avenue. Poll at Hancock's store. Clyde. Judges, C. Hancock, G. Race, Jr., J. C. Hogsarit.

District 6—All of the town lying south of the Illinois & Michigan Canal. Poli at school-house, Erighton. Judges, J. McCaffrey, J. Donners-berger, J. Leggett.

Brighton. Judges, J. McCaffrey, J. Donnersberger, J. Leggett.

District 1—Bounded on the north by Thirty-ninth street, on the east by the Fort Wayne Railroad, on the south by the centre line of Ffty-afth street, on the west by Reuben street. Poll at Town-Hall. Judges, P. Canldwell, H. McChesney, M. Fleming.

District 2—Bounded on the north by Thirty-ninth street, on the cast by State street, on the south by centre line of Ffty-fifth street, on the west by centre of Forty-seventh street, and Wentworth avenue. Judges, J. Murphy, M. Connors, P. Clark.

District 3—Bounded on the north by the centre line of Ffifty-fifth street, on the east by State street, on the south by the south town line, on the west by centre line of Reuben street. Poll at Englewood Hose-House. Judges, J. E. Blanie, H. C. Shearer, F. L. Kinney.

District 4—All of the town lying west of the centre of Reuben street. Poll at corner of Fifty-fifth street and Western avenue. Judges, J. Porter, M. Tierney, H. Chitick.

Nistrict 1—All of the town lying north of the north line of South Evanston. extended west to town line. Poll at Town-Hall. Judges, town officers.

District 2—All of the town lying between the north and south lines of South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at South Evanston.

Howstrowson, C. Crane.
District 3—All of the town lying south of the south line of South Evanston, extended west to the town line. Poll at Rogers' Park railroad depot. Judges, A. Jackson, P. L. Touhey, H. Crawford.

pot. Judges, A. Jackson, P. L. Touhey, H. Crawford.

Norwood Park.

District 1—All that part of the town lying north of the Jefferson road. Poll at railroad depot. Judges, W. Gray, W. M. Smith. S. H. Burhaus. District 2—All that part of the town lying south of the Jefferson road. Poll at school-house on northwest quarter of Sec. 18. Judges, J. R. Ball, J. Lawrence, W. Roach.

District 1—All of town south of the north line of Secs. 19, 20, and 21. Poll at Christian Kruger's, Bine Island Village. Judges, Assessor, Collector, G. Leuchtmeyer.

District 2—All of the town north of the north line of Secs. 19, 20, and 21. Poll at Pachman's office, Washington Heights. Judges, Supervisor, J. Elmstadt, W. C. Wyman.

District 1—All of town except Secs. 25, 26, 35, and 36. Poll at Union Hall, Desplaines. Judges, town officers.

District 2—Secs 25, 26, 35, and 38. Poll at Park Ridge. Judges, M. C. Sherwin, S. Cammings, F. Schleuter.

Thosnytox.

District 1—All that part of the town lying north

Schleuter.

THORNTON.

District 1—All that part of the town lying north of the Calumet River. Polling place, Town Hall. Judges, town officers.

District 2—All that part of the town lying south of the Calumet River. Polling place, Lund's Hall. Judges, G. Dalton, C. Neidow, C. N. Morton.

THE SITUATION. AROUND HEADQUARTERS.

There was but little animation yesterday about the several headquarters. The Republicabout the several headquarters. The Republicans respected the Sabbath, and kept it holy by praying for the defeat of the County Ring tomorrow and the election of honest men to office. The report was current yesterday, and it evidently had a strong foundation in fact, that the Democrats had arranged for a grand ballot-box stuffing scheme to be carried out to-morrow. It is to be worked in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Wards. In the Fifth Ward it is proposed to wait till late in the night in making returns, in order to find out how many votes are needed in case Lynch and Lieb are defeated, and, if it is possible, the Thornton-Phillips dodge, practiced in the spring of '75 in the South Town, will be repeated. There is no doubt that a concerted movement is on foot to count in Lynch and Lieb at all hazards, and if behooves the police and honest voters to be thoroughly on their guard. It was further asserted that it is the intention of Lieb to count himself in if the other scheme does not succeed. Certain it is that several well-known Democrats went around yesterday and offered to take all the bets they could get on Lieb. The fact that Jim Gleeson and Ed Phillips are working for Lieb would lead to the inference that such a ballot-box stuffing scheme is on foot. There were certain mysterious murmurings yesterday, and several of Kern's balling have been let into it. Kern is said not to be cognizant of it. Whether this thing will be carried out is another thing. The Republicans are anxious to have an honest election, and, with that end in view, will do ail they can to irustrate the infamous schemes.

THE DEMOCRATS SENT PORTH their emissaries from the Palmer House yesterday as though it wasn't Sunday, and disbursed the cash among the favored. The Campaign Committee have had \$30,000 for the use of the campaign, \$20,000 of which has been contributed by candidates. Of this it is said over \$2,000 has gone to the First Ward, and \$41,400 to the Fourteenth, to quiet the Scandinavians. T ans respected the Sabbath, and kept it holy by praying for the defeat of the County Ring to-

Archer avenue and Main street yesterday afternoon. It was not a pleasant day, and there were threatenings of rain soon to be justified; yet the gang lingered around. Full seven-eightha of the gathering were Democrats—and very dirty at that. The meeting was called in the interest of the Communist fragment of the Workingmen's party of the United States. At least so said a very drunken fellow named Nelson, who claimed to be the parent of the acheme.

least so said a very drunken fellow named Nelson, who claimed to be the parent of the scheme.

About 3 p. m. the floating population of the Bridgeport saloons railied around a dirt-wagon in a vacant lot, partially under water. John McAuliffe mounted the mud-wagon, and started in ou one of his characteristic speeches. He began with the Revolution, and tavored his select audience with a recital of the fact that taxation without representation meant tyranny, with all that the name implies. Coming down the long vista of years, Mr. McAuliffe reached 1861. In that year there was a war, continued with variations for half a decade; a war to free the negro, and to abolish the entire system of servile labor. Now, says Mr. McAuliffe, the fight lays between capital, representing accumulated labor, and labor tied down to starvation wages. The entire wages system ought to be abolished. The Presidential chair should be swept from the face of the earth, for no one man ought to have the power of a dictator. Capital tyrannized over labor the whole world over, and the cause of labor was cosmopolitan. The speaker insisted that the right of eminent domain extended to a regulation of workshops and the hours of labor, and to a division of the profits therefrom arising. He scorned the didea of wages,—wages presupposed the relation of master and slave. The Republican and Democratic parties were at sea "in a stone boot with iron oars," and the Workingmen's party

would be swamp them

and send them to the bottom. Above all, and greater than all, the workingmen would never, never, never, affiliate with any party that ever had a previous existence or a record. Least of all would they hold out the olive branch to the Industria's.

At this point the gentle rain descended in active real light warmen than had been pro-

all would they hold out the olive branch to the Industria's.

At this point the gentle rain descended in a rather more lively manner than had been provided, and the assembled multitude decided on a change of base. John Condon's hand-ball alley on the corner of Deering and Cologne streets was named as a rallying point, and in the course of balf an hour some of the crowd fetched up there. George Schilling mounted the rostrum (they call it a beer-keg on week days), and from that high and giddy elevation addressed the multitude. He mentioned incidentally that capital was a tyrant, labor a slave, money a curse (when you don't own it), and the existing parties a failure. One Thornsmark then informed the mob in German that Messrs. McAuliffe and Schilling had stated the true inwardness of the whole case, and the crowd went to supper.

Aulifie and Schilling had stated the true inwardness of the whole case, another crowd went to supper.

A meeting of the North Side Veterans was held last evening at Klare's Hall, No. 70 North Clark street, Col. Scribner presiding. On motion of Comrade Rolfe, it was decided to hold the regular meetings hereafter on the first and third evenings in each month. Comrade Rolfe also said he had some resolutions to present, which he prefaced by a remark to the effect that W. M. Tureman, the Democratic candidate for County Commissioner, should not in any case receive the support of the Club for the simple reason that he was an old secessionist, having been driven forth from a Union town in Kentucky during the War on account of his secessionist proclivities. The comrade further urged the Club to support the entire Republican ticket from top to bottom, and added that he believed Mr. Klokke would receive a great many Democratic and Workingmen's votes in the Fifth and Sixth Wards on account of his known connection with the late Mark Sheridan, the Democrats' and Workingmen's friend, on the Police Board. The resolutions offered by the comrade called upon the Club to indorse and support the whole Republican ticket in general, and the nominations of F. F. C. Klokke, Seth Hamphett, and Jack

resolutions offered by the comrade called upon the Club to indorse and support the whole Republican ticket in general, and the nominations of E. F. C. Klokke, Seth Hanchett, and Jack Stephens, three descrying soldiers in the late Civil War in particular. The resolutions were adopted without discussion.

Col. Scribner offered some resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Gov. Mortion, of Indiana. They were adopted unanimously.

Favorable reports were received in regard to the progress made in organizing ballot-box guards in the several North Side wards. Stirring speeches of the good, old-fashioned, Union-soldier, anti-Democratic sort were made by Maj. Pratt, Maj. Healy, Comrades Jacobs, Mullins, and Nickerson, Col. Scribner, and others, all them enthusiastically indorsing the entire Republican ticket and demanding the overthrow of the corrupt Democratic County, Ring. To put it as Col. Scribner put it, Republicans should see to it next Tuesday that the Democratic party was buried with its ears sticking up, like unto the way in which Gen. Sherman's soldiers on the march to the sea buried the dead mules, so that "the boys" coming behind would not be led into the mistake of digging them up under the idea that they were buried food intended for their use. The illusion was evidently understood, to judge from the applause which greeted the Colonel's remarks.

The Belchor Glee Club sang "The Old Oaken

greeted the Colonel's remarks.

The Belchor Glee Club sang "The Old Oaken Bucket" and "Marching Through Georgia "in fine style.

Col. Hawley was called upon, and directed his remarks to a circular issued by Gen. Lieb, which accused the Republican party of taking up the one-armed soldier business when it was necessary to roll up Republican majorities. Col. Hawley said that, if his recollection served him right, this same Hermann Lieb little more than a year ago took a lot of so-called veterans down to Indianapolis at the expense of Cook County. He now seemed to have gone back on the veterans, as it were, except the veteran ballot-box stuffers to be used at the oolls next Tuesday.

One of the comrades became responsible for the statement that Tom Lynch had rolled two

were, except the veteran ballot-box stuffers to be used at the polls next Tuesday.

One of the comrades became responsible for the statement that Tom Lynch had rolled two barrels of whisky into what is known as the Jackson House, No. 231 Kinzie street,—a disrept the meals and lodging affair,—the contents of said barrels being intended for persuasive uses on election-day.

The meeting then adjourned.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.

A large meeting of French citizens was held yesterday afternoon at Maskell Hall, on Desplaines street, near Jackson. Victor Gerardin was called to the chair, and G. De Mars acted as Secretary.

plaines street, near Jackson. Victor Gerardin was called to the chair, and G. De Mars acted as Secretary.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Geroult, Thetrant, Halle, and De Mars, and Dr. Briard, offered preambles and resolutions asserting that the Republican candidates are a sure guarantee of the cradication of the plundering county Ring; that the French electors would not vote the ticket beaded by the whisky-man Lynch and Gen. Lieb, because by doing so they would vote for a continuation of the Ring that has put the county a million of dollars in debt, kept the books and documents in bad shape, practiced nepotism and corruption, and plunged the people of Cook County in bankruptcy; and indorsing the Republican ticket, and resolving that the French citizens would vote for it to a man. The report of the Committee was accepted, and the resolutions unanimously adopted.

Speeches were made by Messrs. LeMoine, De Mars, Bengley, Joliat, Henry, Daroust, Dr. Briard, and others, and the gentlemen were entusiastically applauded. Lieb was charged with having mutilated and dirty marriage license books, and mismanaging his office.

The queeting was harmonious and unanimous in its expressions, and all present seemed fully determined to "bust the clique."

WHO STOTZ IS.

The disreputable County Ring which is in

in its expressions, and all present seemed fully determined to "bast the clique."

The disreputable County Ring which is in the last throes of political life is dying hard. It is kicking against fate in every direction, with the hope of following the cheerful example of the tape-worm. It wants to preserve enough life to fasten itself to the next County Board, and to this end it is straining every nerve to elect Stotz, who was placed on the Democratic ticket in place of Schoeninger, who declined. Stotz's affiliation with the Ring during the past four or five years has been closer than that of a sick kitten to a hot brick. As the partner of one Woltz, the firm has dealt largely in county contracts. They furnished all the office fittings, elaborate counters, desks and shelving, to the County Building on the North Side. And for these they got the maximum Ring prices. Their last achievement in the county line was fitting up Col. Cleary's hospital on the West Side, on the order of the Committee, who scorned to advertise for proposals. By the election of this man Stotz the Ring would still have a Democratic majority, and perpetuate its infamy for another year. All Republicans and other citizens having the welfare of the county at heart should see to it that Stotz be relegated to his plane and gluepot.

I was a delegate to that Convention, and, while I am ready to admit that there were many honest men in that assembly, I am sorry to have it to say that there was a large number of the meanest ruffians and schemers that ever congregated under a roof, not excepting the County Jail, Bridewell, or Penitentiary. I regret to say the honest Workingmen have failed to establish a solid, independent party, as was their intention. Surely there must be a cause for all this. Yes, there is a cause, and it is the indifference of some and the depravity of others which has caused the failure of the movement.

Lieb last summer organized his hirelings into a military to shoot down the workingmen, and last month he organized the same creatures to get him the nomination of the "horny" handed sons of toil. The Third Ward delegation was partly composed of men in his employ, and men who, to my knowledge, are Democratic party followers, and have, in conversation with me, scorned the idea of Workingmen electing their ticket. These men resolved themselves into a ward club, out where they met and when they do meet I am unable to find out.

I know of one who, when finding it impossible to get elected to any office, even Sergeantat-Arms in a precinct club of the Fifth Ward,—moved, and the next I saw of him was in the capacity of delegate from the undiscoverable headquarters of the Third Ward. His name appears on Lieb's pay-roll, and a similar name offends the nostrilis of all honest politicians, "be dang," Now, the above is a fair illustration of how Lieb succeeded in forging, and the honest industrials failed in severing, the polluted chain that binds them to the most corrupt party that God ever permitted to curse the earth with their presence, namely the Democratic party of Cook County. Are workingmen blind to their own thinking, and not be the tools of party politicians? Has not the Democratic Convention refused to indorse the workingmen nominated by them, and is this in itself not sufficient proof that they care not for them! True, Tom

STRAWS TELL HOW THE WIND BLOWS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—In viewing the offices now

Chicago, Nov. 3.—In viewing the o inces now about to be filled, some of them for longer or shorter terms, and all of them of equal importance to the citizens of Cook County, the County Commissioners seem to have occupied the whole attention of the people, to almost the entire exclusion of all the others. Now, of all these offices the Judge of the Probate Court is one of the most important. You who may own estate, should you pass in your checks during the term of the party who may be elected to fill the office of Judge of the Probate Court, your widows and fatherless children will be at the mercy of that Judge, whoever he may be. Now, I wish your readers to understand that I am not asking their sympathies for the small sum that one of the candidates beat me out of, but merely to look to the straws that they may judge the wind, as the mariner when he goes to sea. About two years ago I was summoned upon a jury in J. C. Haines' Court, and who is still acting in the same capacity; a whole afternoon was spent in hearing the case. It not being finished, and the Court wishing to adjourn, it was called for 10 o'clock the next day. Eleven o'clock came round, and the attorneys were not ready to go on with the case. I got tired waiting, and Mr. Justice Haines was trying another case, and, making a stamp on another case, he did not care when they got ready. He left it for the jurors to play bear and suck their fingers. I took it upon me to hurry up the lawyers, and got censured for my trouble by the attorneys on both sides, as well as by Haines, and there and then was discharged from any further service on the said jury. I forgot to demand my juror fees at the time, and hou that he was not thing; that he had not paid the Constable for but five jurors. Then he told me he had paid them to the Constable, but I had seen the Constable previous to this time, and learned how much he had given him to pay the jurors. Then he told me that that was not entitled to them because I had been excused, or, as he would haye it, about to be filled, some of them for longer or shorter terms, and all of them of equal im-

for six jurors. I thought I would see the end of it, so I made him another call. This time he told me that I was not entitled to them because I had been excused, or, as he would have it, that I had left without his permission. I referred him to the records of his court, if he kept any, so that he might revive his memory. I also told him that, having taken the oath of a juror, that if the case had been there and then dismissed, still. I was entitled to juror fees. But he stuck to them like a usurer. On my next visit to him I went pretty much over the same ground, for which he threatened to have me fined for contempt of court. Here again I had to come to his assistance, and explained the law to him; and, if that was not enough, I referred him to Haines on Town and Township organization. I again left, not with my juror fees; but I promised him a daily call for the six months following; not only that, but with half a dozen Coustables in the court waiting for the papers to serve on me. Yet I have not seen the papers, nor my juror fees. Now, sir, I wish to remind J. C. Haines, candidate for Judge of the Probate Court, that those juror fees have not been paid, and, in doing so, I wish to use the columnis of your paper as an agency. Falsehood, and avarice go together, therefore shall they judicate for the widow and the orphan. Straws show how the wind blows.

THE IRERTYVIIIE CHIRCH of it, so I made him another call

THE LIBERTYVILLE CHURCH.

THE LIBERTYVILLE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The Tribume.

LIBERTYVILLE, Nov. 2.—I notice m your report of the doings of the late Methodist Conference held in Princeton, Ill., that Elder Jutkins says that the Rev. W. A. Adron's work in Libertyville was a rope of sand. I wish to say to your readers that, in the estimation of all the Christian people of both the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, and many who are not members of cither church, such a statement is extremely cruel, unchristian, and farcical. For twenty years Methodist ministers have come to and gone from Libertyville, leaving little of no visible fruit of their labors. But last winter the place was visited by a gracious revival under the labors of Mr. Adron (he being the only pastor then on the ground), the result of which was an addition of twenty-four members to the M. E. Church, and ten still members of the class. Of these, eight were heads of families, and have erected family altars. Several have joined other churches, and several more are still giving good evidence of conversion who have not yet joined any church. During the summer months Mr. Adron has been unceasing in his efforts to establish these converts in the faith, visiting them in the field and at their homes, and holding cottage prayer-meetings, that he might encourage and strengthen these lambs of the fold, many of whom are now among the brightest Christian lights in this community. Now, can a work like this be called a rope of sand! If is seldom that ministers carry away from a place such universal tender affection as this brother has from Libertyville, and it was with rightedus indignation that the read such a statement from a man of whom they had a right to expect better things. "Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm," is a text that it will be a wise thing for Elder Jutkins to meditate upon. Mr. Adron has gone to McHenry, and I hope the papers there will copy this letter, that the truth concerning the matter may be known among his present people.

Pastor Presbyteria

Turkish Toothbrushes.

All Republicans and other citizens having the welfare of the county at heart should see to it that Stotz be relegated to his plane and gluepot.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The GLOBE RALL FRAUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, NOV. 2.—No greater fraud has ever been perpetrated upon any class of men than that which was successfully carried out at the Globe Hall on the 24th ult. No honest man of ordinary intelligence will deny the fact that the Industrial Convention was swallowed by the hirelings of Lieb and the Democratic party, to the disgust of the well-meaning Workingmen who formed part of that Convention. True, there are, or were, some honest men nominated at that Convention, but Lieb's "Industrials" have at their master's bidding removed most of their names from the ticket.

RELIGIOUS.

"A Noble Consciousness," by Prof. Swing, of the Central Church.

Senator Morton's Career Sermes ized by the Rev. Dr. Me-Chesney.

The Dead Statesman's Patriotism bla gized and His Irreligion Condemned.

A NOBLE CONSCIOUSNESS

SERMON BY PROF. SWING.
Prof. Swing preached yesterday forenoon large congregation at the Central Church.
took for his theme "A Noble Conscious

Following is the sermon:

And Paul, earnestly beholding the council, and Men and brethren. I have lived in all good excience before God until this day.—Acts zriit. I in the hour of trial and danger Paul could only find peace in a retrospect of his life. Call ed upon to face angry citizens, the first r his mind could discover was found in a glance over the motives and deeds of his by gone days. From the calmness of his language t may be inferred that the refuge was a saint must be an agency worthy of our person study; and hence let us find a theme in wh may be designated "A Noble Conscious Let us not deal with this conscious a metaphysical manner, for, studying in that manner, we should soon come to deeps too deep and heights too high for us; and, furthermore, metaphysical inquiry belongs not to as, a pub-lic assemblage, but to closet thought, or to the leisure of a few. We all know what conscious ness is. It is a mental power by which man sees himself as a living, acting being, and as having lived and acted yesterday. You are con-scious that you are the being that wore your name ten, or twenty, or fifty years ago, and the these American days in one unbroken chain, and who knows that he of America now and of Scotland once are one person beyond any penatventure. That power which thus holds millions of events and countless days, hours, and seconds in its arms, and binds them all to one heart, may be called consciousness. That reflective conscience of Paul was a fragment of this larger power. Looking back he saw that his actions had been done from the best motive as to man and god. His long regard for his conscience had gone toward making up a hopy consciousness,—a world greater than itself.

Consciousness is something more than mere memory. One can remember the contents of a volume which he read ten or twenty years are but by common consent this storing away of facts is ascribed not to consciousnes but to memory. It will perhaps explain the difference of the two words if we say that consciousnes is more a memory of feeling and motives, a memory of self,—a perfect realization of the "me" in all its varied career. We remember history, we are conscious of yesterday, of carchidhood, of our past vices and past victual Yet if any one can perceive no distinction between memory and consciousness, it will not matter, for let us not care about words to day, but about things,—things that outweigh simple appellation.

What a mystery is consciousness! There the

topsis:

When thoughts
Of the last bitter hour come like a blight
O'er thy spirit, and sad images
Of the stern agony, and shroud, and pall.
And breathless darkness, and the narrow how
Make thee to shudder and grow sick at hear,
Go forth unto the open sky and list
To Nature's teachings.
It is this strange self-review which lends pa
thos to the "In Memoriam" of Tennyson—
and to much of the most touching of all elo
quence, prose or poetry. What a goodand to much of the most touching of all elequence, prose or poetry. What a wonderful quality of the soul that is indeed by which the mind becomes a mirror, and ever afterward holds itself in its glass. Its early iffa, its joya and griefs, its noble and ignoble deeds, its interpolated and loves, are all caught in the depths of this crystal and are held long, long years—perhaps forever. The photographer's plate is dependent upon the external world for its images, and upon the external world for its images, and upon the external world for its amirem; but the human consciousness makes its own pictures, and is the only one that can look upon the picture after its beautiful outlines have been caught. Paul alone in presence of that any crowd could see the images of honor which be had painted upon his own soul in a full manhood life. Here was a gallery of seems, drawn from the life of self, by the pencil of self, and adown whose corridors only self could walk. But here self could walk—not with the vanity of an egotist, but with the humility of a grest soul.

In the mountain heights of our West there are lakes whose waters came into them after long distillation in rocky springs, and hence self-ectly all the tree-crowned hills and passing clouds. Shielded from winds by great rocky walls, their surfaces will find at times a silver calm of which our lakes know little. Those mirrors in the mountains are only feeble emblems of that serene deep in the soul where all

clouds. Snielded from white by great walls, their surfaces will find at times a silver calm of which our lakes know little. Those mirrors in the mountains are only feeble embelmes of that serene deep in the soul where all past deeds and motives sleep in such perfect embalmment. The consciousness is a lake that knows no storm.

If this consciousness be of bad deeds, it influences at last the features of the face, and makes the villain bear witness against himself. Nature its less tender than common law, for, whereas that law will not require a man to criminate himself, Nature will slowly compel the low and wicked man to hang out upon his features confessions of his guilt. But let us not study to day the dark side of this inner notency, but only its quality as seen in our Paul or in any such hero.

This happy consciousness is a wonderful painer of the external man. However homely mishave been the clay upon which it has been compelled to toil,—a little, half-deformed, weak-eye Saul, or a rude, unshapely Limoln, or an unif M. Thiers,—it has always wrought out in these a face which absolutely charmed mankind. At old poet, writing two or three generations are aface which absolutely charmed mankind. At old poet, writing two or three generations as set forth the fact that matter does not make life, but that the process is the opposite, and that soul shapes, the material to its changing will. The human face has thus been modified for thousands of years by the play upon it of the inner consciousness. Could there be a perfect and grief, at last man would be born with his forehead wrinkled and his whole face lines for melancholy. As an Angelo moved about among the marbles, making them pass from the quarries to the elegant arches and columns of surfaces is being driven around by the power of better sentiments, and the forehead is mand the eye brightened by the advance of stillization.

The ideal human face has not been investigant and fashioned in the Greek and modern assistant.

better sentiments, and the forehead and the eye brightened by the advance of exation.

The ideal human face has not been irred and fashioned in the Greek and modern such form, for even had the Greeks known was most beautiful they could not have so any counterparts in the street. The ment spiritual influences which have civilized he have been the artists which gave the world ideal statesman, the ideal Beatrice and Medical has been the artists which gave the world ideal statesman, the ideal Beatrice and Medical has been an artist, and has made the barbarian savage features retire from the gallery and street to make room for greater nobleness. Now, this consciousness is a weoderful tical factor in what is called life. It is protiful that more real happiness comies from it from all other sources combined. Many deed are the gates of picasure. But fame, beauty, the appetites, all are savays by which happiness comman; but it is probable that from source comes a happiness equal in quality to which springs up from the perpetual relation that all has been done, all along, in the nather human and the divine right. The head that wears a crown. But the head that wears a crown came to the by injustice and bloodshed.

What man most needs is not something will give him an outburst of language.

nor of a clown. Nor feast or by walking t Beyond these leave the heart still all of us happiness seckers. a many, beyond doubt more beign happiness out of a bless honorable life than from all of

honorable life than from all o pleasure.

The probability—almost the those who are called pleas within their bosoms a heal laughter and smiles are wretchedness. Solomon had to figo, but they were "all there was no one of them the foundation of that honora carries the heart along through the find the secret causes of grief, but if unable to dogma leally, we may at least almost noble consciousness is the bespiritual peace.

That most beautiful queen Madame Recamier, thus wood am here in the centre of feluminations, spectacles. To face the ball-room, the other Amidst this clatter I am in p sit and muse on the shore of the secret causes of the secret causes of the secret causes of grief, but if unable to dogma healthy, we may at least almost noble consciousness is the bespiritual peace.

That most beautiful queen Madame Recamier, thus wood am here in the centre of feluminations, spectacles. To face the ball-room, the other hamidst this clatter I am in p sit and muse on the shore of the shore of

This most beautiful wom consciousness, that great a enough of the useful to br is hardly possible that it woman whose life had been and sacred duty, could he grets, amid such, magniful Even Coleridge, though a dof poetic castles, made a he said that, after all eise I most handings had come to

of poetic castles, made a ble said that, after all eise i most happiness had come to Christian. And even if the and lawful life were not lit would be of infinite worth the heart from the miser When the soul cannot be kleast be kept full. A sit Walton of a grand aristoc furnished homes, that he to another in hours of disman have filled up his hearth the service of liberty, or of manship, or of art, or of have had a dozen homes to of them he could have found in sempty days will come, singing without, and in the miserable enough unless dome riches that came of when some birds of utilities of utilities of utilities of utilities of utilities of the heart so full that it a thousand vain longingsmented that out of seventy ered only four weeks of have found more had he much like that "aching which "the world could neconceivable that any patrior any philanthropist, or could say that he had for Let us ask whence old

Let us ask whence old of its consolation. There failing supply of mental That is a mighty change white hair comes. It wo heart ought to break where crossed the line, and to youthful days a the great sun is to youthful days at the great sun is soon set; that his frie. number, and these less dedevotion. But no! the he for what is little in the properties of the properties of the strange power the min up a long past and hold it. Iy day. Into this noble covers can withdraw, and ly day. Into this noble of years can withdraw, and endesses which youth and could not surpass. The man planted, the shade-trook in defending the Stawithout or within, the cit to greatness from the corpost or a few wigwams,—aselves around old age as a solation.

The service of trous is a composed wholly of prayer homage man renders in compared with the homage when all his hours are give duty. A man who has lo lic welfare, who has urge education, and florais, a own shoulder to the whee

wrinkled, he can say to the lived in all good consider to lived in all good consider to live a crown.

But in the depths of the there are other mercaes haw of nature, when the habits and deeds and etious life, the good soon ness and excludes the un who now stood in such in had himself made some had dragged men and we cause. He had consente Stephen, and was, perhasink under the rain of and virtue had erased and had covered the sheautiful inscriptions. Creator made man an on hearer and a believe normal estate he detections forward, or backwithe magnet will gather amid rares and dirt, and will hold nothing else, such that his recollection places. It is in the vices to ruin this drift down in sackcloth and some large sin but a hulast mar the mind's repower that once made borne. But here appead for when man has left has gotten his feet when he has fully quirhas begran to cast love comes the soul's optimi

over all past years and feet.

It is affirmed by It is affirmed by past events will rush there evermore. Bu with that part of spread before us in thi measure the next work when the mind has and follies, and has for ful to a higher life, the deformed, and three again. Though yo yet they shall become with at is, God, is twice geonsciousness a reward that is, God, is twice geomsciousness a reward ly, by offering any wid return. It says, Come a few years the new go away from your tearfu who once looked de falseness will look upw the theme of sculptor, Thus the human othat may wash itself Thus the human cithat may wash itself texture made by Asla than any lace or than soiled by contact with the marvelous power white. In the name co where to repent. The pentance which is solid by a fanatical church, tellectual world and from without. As a tellectual world and it from without. As a foral world has mark buried rocks, and a reveal marks of a when you open the doctrine of peniten where the kingdom angels has been poof Holy Writ. Repenames of that great bitter to a sweet rentoward God before Jowilderness.

wilderness.

One of the most be per lante is not the Francesca, but it is he know not concerted at the conce because all who wer forgot all fils. But time when often the enothing better than enight of sorrow were But man is not such his earthly career nes There are great thir the memory of thes ments is precious

ton's Career Sermon. he Rev. Dr. Mc-Chesney.

esman's Patriotism Enlend His Irreligion condemned.

CONSCIOUSNESS. N BY PROF. SWING. ached yesterday forenoon to a at the Central Church. B "A Noble Consciousn

ethy beholding the council, said:
. I have lived in all good containtil this day.—Acts arisi., I.
trial and danger Paul could a retrospect of his life. Callngry citizens, the first refuge iscover was found in a rapid motives and deeds of his bythe calmness of his language hat which sustained the old agency worthy of our personal e let us find a theme in what d "A Noble Consciousness." I with this consciousness after manner, for, studying in that ld soon come to deeps too deep igh for us; and, furthermore, ry belongs not to us, a pub it to closet thought, or to the We all know what conscious-mental power by which man a living, acting being, and as acted yesterday. You are con-are the being that wore your are the being that wore your enty, or fifty years ago, and that hool in the little house by the or hill in that New England or There may be some person seed childhood in England or ho now holds all those days and days in one unbroken chain, and the of America now and of are one person beyond any person beyond hills do one alled conaciousness. That reflect I person the person the best motives god. His long regard for his gone toward making up a happy a world greater than itself, is something more than mere can remember the contents of a cread ten or twenty years ago, in consent this storing away of an otto consciousness but to ill perhaps explain the difference is if we say that consciousness hut to ill perhaps explain the difference is if we say that consciousness if,—a perfect realization of the varied career. We remember conscious of yesterday, of our ur past vices and past virtues, can perceive no distinction be and consciousness; it will not us not care about words to day, a,—things that outweigh simple ery is consciousness! There it

ery is consciousness! There it very that it exists in the brain of sides man. Man at some timetr s to be thrilled with that strange e realization of self. From the is ego is absent. It belongs to ter the sweet but solemn words, ancient, gazing into his own that, ergo sum."—"there is think-side, it must be that I exist." In its sense of existence, some have if that man were a part of God, me something could sufficiently esence of such a strange feeling. Out of this bursting realization uch a mediation as the Thana-

When thoughts ther hour come like a blight t, and sad images gony, and shroud, and pall, is darkness, and the narrow house shudder and grow sick at heart, the open sky and list sechings.

aschings.

Inge self-review which lends palen Memoriam " of Tennyson,—
the most touching of all eloor poetry. What a wonderful
soul that is indeed by which the soul that is indeed by which the a mirror, and ever afterward to glass. Its early life, its joys to bie and ignoble deeds, its hates all caught in the depths of this held long, long years,—perhaps held for its images, and rnal world for its images, and rnal world for its admirers; but consciousness makes its own is the only one that upon the picture after ill outlines have been done in presence of that angry the images of honor which he on his own soul in a full mane was a gallery of seenes, drawn seif, by the pencil of self, and ourridors only self could walk, build walk—not with the vanity at with the humility of a great an heights of our West there waters came into them after in rocky springs, and hence are arene. Here are mirrored persections had been after the consciousness is a lake that usness, be of bad deeds, it influences.

usness be of bas deeds, it influ-features of the face, and makes witness against himself. Nature ban common law, for, whereas ot require a man to criminate will slowly compel the low and any out upon his features con-nilt. But let us not study to-ide of this inner potency, but as seen in our Paul or in any

as seen in our Paul or in any sciousness is a wonderful paint il man. However homely may upon which it has been comittle, haif-deformed, weak-eyed unshapely Lincoln, or an ugly salways wrought out in the end lutely charmed mankind. At two or three generations ago, act that matter does not make he process is the opposite, and as the material to its changing neach has thus been modified years by the play upon it of the less. Could there be a perpetman would be born with hich and his whole face lined for an Augelo moved about among and his whole face lines as Angelo moved about among ting them pass from the quartic arches and columns of St. consciousness moves around it flesh and makes it pass over so a Bushman to the face of a philanthropist. The brain lriven around by the power of ts, and the forehead is raised attend by the advance of evilibrations.

is, and the foresteat intend by the advance of civilian face has not been invented the Greek and modern studies had the Greeks known what ful they could not have found in the street. The moral and the street is a street in all good conscience before any should be a street in all good conscience before any should be a street in a str

humor of a clown. Nor does man need only a simple pleasure, for this he could find in a rich feast or by walking through a garden of flowers. Beyond these pleasures we all need a perpetual something long as the day, long as the night, called happiness. Laughter is for the moment, and may leave the heart still empty. Being all of us happiness seekers, and the paths being many, beyond doubt more persons have drawn high happiness out of a blessed memory of an homorable life than from all other fountains of pleasure.

honorable life than from all other fountains of pleasure.

The probability—almost the certainty—is that those who are called pleasure-seekers carry within their bosoms a heavy heart. Their laughter and smiles are interspersed with wretchedness. Solomon had tried all the shapes of joy, but they were "all vanity," because there was no one of them that could serve as the foundation of that honorable memory which carries the heart along through the years. It is of course perilous reasoning when we attempt to find the secret causes of individual joy or grief, but if unable to dogmatize or affirm logically, we may at least almost announce that a noble consciousness is the best known source of spiritual peace.

That most beautiful queen of French society, Madame Recamier, thus wrote to her niece: "I am here in the centre of fetes, Princesses, Illuminations, spectacles. Two of my windows face the ball-room, the other two the theatre. Amidst this clatter I am in perfect solitude. I sit and muse on it shore of the occan. I go over all, the sad and joyous circumstances of my life. I hope you will be happier than I have been."

This most beautiful woman could not find in consciousness, that great mirror of self, nictures

my life. I hope you will be happier than I have been."

This most beautiful woman could not find in consciousness, that great mirror of self, pictures enough of the useful to brace up her heart. It is hardly possible that into the spirit of a woman whose hife had been filled up with long and sacred duty, could have entered only regrets, amid such magnificent surroundings. Eyen Coleridge, though a dreamer and builder of poetic castles, made a better utterance, for he said that, after all eise had been thought of, most happiness had come to him from being a Christian. And even if this sense of a useful and lawful life were not itself a blessedness, it would be of infinite worth by its power to keep the heart from the misery of utter emptiness. When the soul cannot be kept happy, it must at least be kept full. A story is told by Isaac Walton of a grand aristocrat who kept many furnished homes, that he might move from one to another in hours of discontent. Could this man have filled up his heart one with love and the service of liberty, or of science, or of statesmanship, or of art, or of humanity, he would have had a dozen homes to rent, for in any one of them he could have found repose. To all of us empty days will come, days when no bird is singing without, and in that hour we shall be miserable enough unless there are in the mind pome riches that came down from other days when some birds of utility and beauty did nodeed pour forth their song. That does man an immense service which keeps his heart so full that it is not open to a thousand van longings. The poet Goethe lamented that out of seventy years he had gathered only four weeks of pleasure. He would have found more had he not kept his heart too much like that "aching void" of the hymn which "the world could never fill." It is hardly conceivable that any patriot, or any faithful Christian, could say that he had found only a few days of pleasure in "seventy-years. Man must have made poor search who found so little on this shore. This most beautiful woman could not find in

made poor search who found so little on this shore.

Let us ask whence old age is to deduce most of its consolation. There should be some unfailing supply of mental peace for old age. That is a mighty change in nature when the white hair comes. It would seem that one's heart ought to break when one finds that he has crossed the line, and will never return to youthful days again; that for him the great sun is declining, and will soon set; that his friends will be fewer in number, and these less demonstrative in their devotion. But no! the heart does not break; for what is little in the present is atoned for by the strange power the mind possesses to gather up a long past and hold it as a part of the earthly day. Into this noble consciousness the last years can withdraw, and can there find a blessedness which youth and beauty might envy but could not surpass. The orchards which the old man planted, the shade-trees by path and house, set there years ago, the home itself, the part he took in defending the State against foes from without or within, the city or yillage he helped took in detending the State against foes from without or within, the city or village he helped to greatness from the condition of a trading-post or a few wigwams,—all these array them-selves around old age as so many angels of con-

selves around old age as so many angels of consolation.

The service of God is manifold. It is not composed wholly of prayer and hymn. What homage man renders in a church is humble compared with the homage a good man offers when all his hours are given to some shape of duty. A man who has looked well to the public welfare, who has urged on its chariots of education, and thorats, and liberty, putting his own shoulder to the wheel when the roads were heavy, has thus always stood at the altars and has taken the Holy Sacrament at each sunrise. Arragned at last by the civil officers of old age, led up to its bar where the eyes are to be made dim and the hair white and the face wrinkled, he can say to this final court, "I have lived in all good conscience before God," and lo! under the magic of those words the wrinkled

wrinkled, he can say to this final court, "I have lived in all good conscience before God," and lo! under the magic of those words the wrinkled face becomes radiant and the gray hairs turn into a crown.

But in the depths of this noble conscionsness there are other mercies to be recounted. By a law of nature, when the heart turns from evil habits and deeds and enters upon a conscientious life, the good soon springs up in consciousness and excludes the unhappy. This very Paul, who now stood in such moral power and peace, had himself made some paintul mistakes. He had dragged men and women to prison without cause. He had consented to the martyrdom of Stephen, and was, perhaps, delighted to see him sink under the rain of stones. But penitence and virtue had erased this disgraceful record, and had covered the soui's tablets with more beautiful inscriptions. In infinite kindness the Creator made man an optimist, a beholder, and a hearer and a believer of the best. In his normal estate he detects the best, whether he looks forward, or backward, or around him. As the magnet will gather up the steel-dust from amid rags and dirt, and dull lead and sand, and will hold nothing else, so man was fashioned such that his recollection will wander into pleasant places. It is in the power of great sins or vices to ruin this drift and to make man sit down in sackcloth and ashes. Indeed, not only some large sin but a hundred small ones will at last mar the mind's retrospection, and then a power that once made for happiness links overborne. But here appears the mercy of nature, for when he has fully quit stoning a Stephen and has begun to cast love instead of stones, back comes the soul's optimism to pour its rich light over all past years and over the grave at our feet.

It is affirmed by some that at death all past events will rush into memory to remain

comes the soul's optimism to pour its rich light over all past years and over the grave at our feet.

It is affirmed by some that at death all past events will rush into memory to remain there evermore. But this is at variance with that part of nature which lles outspread before us in this world. And we must measure the next world by the one here. Here, when the mind has turned away from its sins and follies, and has for a few years been faithful to'a nigher life, the beautiful overwhelms the deformed, and the soul stands white and iree again. Though your sins were as 'scarlet, yet they shall become whiter than snow. Nature, that is, fod, is twice good: first, in offering in consciousness a reward for virtue; and, secondly, by offering any wicked one an inducement to return. It says, Come back to virtue, and, after a few years the new good will hurry the bad away from your tearful sight. The Magdalen who once looked downward in her rags and falseness will look upward with joy and become the theme of sculptor, and paluter, and poet.

Thus the human consciousness is a fabric that may wash itself white. Finer than any texture made by Asia for Kings or Queens, finer than any lace or than any gossamer, becoming solied by contact with ignorance or sin, it has the marvelous power of washing itself snow-white. In the name of this miracle in Nature, Christianity came commanding all men everywhere to repent. Thus that doctrine of repentance which is so omnipresent in Christ's philosophy is not a dogms sprung upon society by a fanatical church, but it is a law of the intellectual world and is passed into Christianity from without. As a former and more universal floral world has marked itself upon the deeply-buried rocks, and as all the coral formations reveal marks of a once tropical clime, so when you open the Testament and find the doctrine of penitence you see the place where the kingdom of man and even of angels has been pressed up against a page of Holy Writ. Repentance is only one of the names of that great migratio

toward God before John came preaching in the wilderness.

One of the most beautiful inventions of the poet Dante is not the picture of Beatrice, nor of Francesca, but it is his description of that River Eunoe, in whose waters having been immersed one recalls at once all the good actions and thoughts of his past life. The River Lethe had long been known by poets, and had been sought because all who were plunged into its waters forgot all ills. But that river sprang up in a time when often the best minds could hone for nothing better than oblivion. To terminate the night of sorrow were all the heart dare hope. But man is not such an essential failure that his earthly career needs only to be blotted out. There are great things in the human soul, and the memory of these noble deeds and sentiments is precious above all jewels and gems.

Hence, when the poet tells us that there is a River Eunoe (happy mind), whose waters will make one remember all of the gone pure and sweet, he tells us of a stream we all need, and in which we may well hasten to be baptized.

Unable to find that very stream of which the poet said:

sweet, he tells us of a stream we all need, and in which we may well hasten to be baptized. Unable to find that very stream of which the poet said:

On earth no wave,

How clean soe'er, that would not seem to have Some mixture in itself compared with this Transpiruous clear,

we shall find its counterpart in that stream of penitence which flows for the healing of all. It is the two streams, Lethe and Eunoe in one, for the same wave of reform which makes man forget his sins makes him love to recall the proofs and pleasures of his reformation.

Thus, Christianity, and natural law, and history come to guard us against an idle, or empty, or broken heart. A law is read to us that whose will do the will of God, whose shall keep his conscience void of offense, shall be found storing up a noble consciousness that will be full of riches when all else shall have become empty enough. Christianity springs this law upon us in the double form of repentance or conscience; Nature shows it to us in her mental philosophy, and in the pages of human history. Her great living and her great dead have appealed as Paul did in hours of supreme sorrow to the voice within, and when it was for them what could be against! When Gov. Morton afraid to die? Thus friendship came and begged the sufferer to recall his years of arduous and most honorable labors; how, in a dark day, he had hurried to the help of his country, and had lived to see its triumph, and of that triumph himself a part; and from this thrilling retrospect to draw resignation and peace. This was the import of the inquiry. Why, when life's work has been well done, should such a friend of his country fear to die? It is not egotism nor ambition which makes great men hasten thus to look back. It is only a desire that so great a trust as life may not seem to have been betrayed, but that that life may seem to have paid some resignation and peace. This was the import of the inquiry. Why, when life's work has been well done, should such a friend of his country fear to die? It is not e starting a Mericulary writhout carriary or ambition, but only with a clesire to show the ignoodle crowd that he had consolations and earthy on hour, to all, when no other form of good will be possible except the good in a noble consciousness. Other blessings there are for other times. Solomon himself confesses that there is a seek riches, but a time to laugh, and a time or recreations in a life greater than all these fleeting things. All these pleasures and putsuits are only the little ornaments of the mighty pillars of duly, and justice, and purity. An experience, therefore, rich it the robing and consolation of earth. No one can look over the past and see the great cances passing away from that he had consolation of earth. No one can look over the past and see the great cances passing away from that he had a seen that the past and see the great cances passing away from that made their tombs anobic work well done and the standard on event so stupendous, that man can equal the situation only by living a large life in the one, and by passing with moral great last than the passing with moral great class to sunday our lesson was that Jesus Christ was the best known object of a religious faith. He will draw the most, and draw them the highest. So is He the best leaster and inspirer of that penitence whose services and purity of the product o

was led to say, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." From that hour to this the same tendency had exhibited itself. To-day we saw the Turks fighting their enemies to the death, which was a part of their belief. The price of victory with these people was their national salvation. Even in the case of our own soldiers, at the time of the Rebellion, was this same spirit exhibited and felt, and the warnational salvation. Even in the case of our own soldiers, at the time of the Rebellion, was this same spirit exhibited and felt, and the warrior who fell in battle was a hero, in that he not only fell arhting for his country's honor, but in that he secured a joyous hereafter for his soul, no matter what might have been his past conduct and career.

rior who ten in battle was a nero, in that he secured a joyous hereafter for his soul, no matter what might have been his past conduct and career.

Last Thursday there died at his residence in Indianapolis Senator Morton, probably one of the greatest men that this country has ever boasted of. He was no more now, and it might be as well to lay his cold remains away in the ground and let him rest. But when a great man died his past life became the property of the people. They had a right to review his past career with a view of benefiting the living. We could not boast, the speaker said, of any Cleopatra's needles covered with hieroglyphics of an impossible language; we had no obelisks, no pyramids, to stand as monuments of a great people. But we took the people themselves and made monuments of them, which would live green in the memories of those lett behind, and cherished with honor by those who came after.

Let us not suppose, said the speakor, that patriotism is confined alone to the army. There was patriotism even more deep and efficient. There was patriotism even more deep and efficient. There was the partiotism at home,—of wives, and mothers, and sisters, and the patriotism of the Government, which aided and encouraged those who went to the front in their country's defense. When other Governors were asking the President how many troops they were expected to send out from their respective States, Gov. Morton asked how many he might be permitted to send out. Dr. McChesney described the jelly-fish, and the jelly-fish politician, who had no backbone, and who could accommodate himself to any kind of a situation. Senator Morton, as even his bitterest enemies were forced to admit, was none of this sort. He was free-spoken, and brave, and honest. Another thing that the dead hero was noted for was his integrity. What a noble Christian he would have made; what a powerful addition to the army of the Lord. But, while Senator Morton professed no creed, he was never known to scoff at religion or treat prayer lightly. Go

their country, but false to themselves.

OUR DESERVING POOR THIS WINTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—Allow me to call the atter tion of the public through the medium of your valuable paper to the present miserable and dis-tressing condition of many worthy men and their families through their inability to find employment; and as it is apparent that this will be one of the hardest winters the poor will have to contend with in Chicago, I would suggest that some organization be started, supported by the different churches in this city, to the end that each case as it presents itself may be in-quired into, and if the party applying for charity

quired into, and if the party applying for charity be found worthy, let him or her be assisted.

The present system of relief is open to fraud, and it is a known fact that the relief given by the County Agent does not always reach the most deserving.

Many men and women have peculiar notions as regards being the recipients of public charity, and consequently many deaths occur yearly from starvation, or by diseases caused by insufficient food, and want of proper clothing.

Let the organization consist of one or more members of each church in Chicago, who shall members of each church in Chicago, who shall work anticably together, and whose duty it shall be to seek out, and be the Good Samaritan to the deserving poor. This matter appears to have been overlooked during the political and other excitements that have been and that are now raging, and I trust it will at once be taken in hand by influential people, and proper precautions made to insure no one dying from want in Chicago this winter. Yours faithfully,

J. HART.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

High Farming—Starting Without Capital—Old-Fashioned Economy—The First Move—A Forage Plant—Newly-Set Trees—Hog-Cholera—Swindling Offers—Exhaustive Effects of Tree-Boots—Breeds of Fowls—Condition of the Coru-Crop.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 3.—"The farming of the future is to be high farming," says a writer whether the correspondents of the corus of the corus of the same of the corus of the coru

in one of our agricultural journals. Whether he means by that that we are to cultivate our he means by that that we are to cultivate our soil to its highest extent, and make it produce double the amount it now does, we do not know. It will, however, be a long time before the farmers of the West get out of debt sufficiently to engage in any very high farming; for that costs money, and, so far as my observation extends, in most hands costs more than it produces. It is a well-known fact that, up to a certain state, agricultural operations may be carried on with but little capital other than the labor supplied by the farmer or his family; but, when we extend our work, and aspire to cultivate more acres, or seek to cultivate those we have in a better manner, we require more capital. When a farmer begins to get out of debt, he commences to seed down his spare acres, and reduce the number under cultivation; and it may be stated for a fact that, the better off he gets, the better crops he grows. It is exactly like

STARTING A MERCHANT WITHOUT CAPITAL,
for a farmer to expect to engage in high farming
without the cash. The merchant may begin on
a small capital, but he cannot associate with the

who has made the subject a study, has hit upon a pian whereby it is cured perfectly, and with little expense. He uses stakes six feet long, with two pins driven through half-inch holes near the top, thus forming a sort of horizontal cross. He places the fodder against these poles in sufficient bulk to form a good-sized shock, and binds the top with string to hold it in its place. The fodder cures out perfectly, and, when wanted for use, it is transported to the barn and run through a stalk-cutter. The stakes are put away for use another season. He secures seven to eight tons of fodder to the acre, equally as valuable as hay, and with no more expense per ton than it costs to der to the acre. equally as valuable as hay, and with no more expense per tou than it costs to secure a crop of one or two tons of hay to the acre. Of course, this gentleman has barns and stables for his stock, and saves every particle of the food. This is a piece of high farming, but it requires capital. If farmers would, instead of buying more land, expend their labor on what they already have, and cultivate better, we should sooner get on the high road to prosperity.

should sooner get on the high road to prosperity.

NEWLY-SET TREES

require to be well banked up, and also to be protected from rabbits. A mound at least a foot high, thrown up around the body of the tree, will prevent the wind from loosening the roots when the ground is not frozen, and will also prevent frost from heaving the tree out upon the surface in the spring. To keep rabbits from gnawing and girdling the bodies, a protection of lath, a foot long, and fastened around the body by a small wire, or corn-stalks tied in the same manner, or coarse paper, should be used. Mice seldom attack a small tree, unless it is surrounded by weeds or litter. A timely precaution would be to remove all the grass and weeds from around all orchard-trees, as the peadow-mice have been more than usually destructive during the past two seasons. They will girdle the largest trees, if given an oppor-

weeds from around all orchard-trees, as the meadow-mice have been more than usually destructive during the past two seasons. They will girdle the largest trees, if given an opportunity.

HOG-CHOLERA

is manifesting its presence with more than ordinary virulence in this and adjoining counties. Many neighborhoods have lost all their hogs. Our last Legislature provided for a State Board of Heaith; and it might seem that they could in some manner extend their authority far enough to investigate this disease and discover its cause. We are ready to squander millions on State-Houses and Court-Houses, and other millions in improving the Illinois River in order to keep a couple of one-horse steamboats running; but, for the investigation of hog-diseases, not a cent. It is of more importance to the West to know first the origin or cause of the disease, and then a remedy for its cure, than all the rivers in the country. They are of little use except for purposes of drainage, and, if every steamboat was withdrawn, the railroads could do the work, added to theirs now, without being overcrowded.

Nearly every newspaper that one picks up contains an offer to send silverware and cutlery at less than it costs to manufacture. Of course, the bait is so worded that no one who reads it carefully can help seeing where the deception comes in. One who sends 75 cents to pay charges on an elegant set "of coin-metal, double-plated spoons, with an initial letter beautifully engraved on each," cannot expect any but pewter at the best. Pewter is not used in genuine coin, but may be in borus,—so it fills the bill. We have been informed that thousands and thousands of these packages are sent to all parts of the country. Of course, wealthy people do not buy the stuff; it is only those of moderate means, and the young, who do so. It should be made unlawful to advertise such snide things, the same as it is lotteries. We must, however, confess that the field is one casily worked, for people are just as anxious as ever to get something for nothing.

Garden'':

The distance to which certain tree-roots extend
a caltivated grounds is a subject of some impor-

tance, as, in many instances where they have originally been planted to provide shelter, or as screens to hide unsightly objects, they eventually become a great source of injury and annoyance, on account of the roots penetrating the ground and robbing it of the food intended for the use of culinary or other crops. The amount of injury thus inflicted is especially apparent during sassons of drought; and it is an evil not easily cured, as the removal of the trees would, in some cases, be considered a greater loss than the injury which they commit, so that half-measures have in most cases to be resorted to, such as cutting back as far as possible; but, having once found a rich feeding ground, this only canses them to grow out hydra-headed and increase with tenfold vigor. The distance to which certain tree-roots run should be taken into consideration when planting, for while the roots of many evergreens—the most serviceable as shelter-trees—do not extend farther from the base than the height of the tree, others, especially those of the ash and elimpartic in the context of t

contains the whole thing in a very small space:

For chickens for the table—nothing like the
Dorking. For size of egg—nothing like the Spanish, but they don't lay very regularly. For number of eggs—nothing like the Hambargs, but the eggs
are small compared with those of the Spanish. They
lay about eleven months in the year, but don't sit.
For eggs amid frost and snow—nothing like the
Brahmas. Hard weather doesn't seem to affect
them, and they always fook well and "saucylike," let the weather be ever so severe.

CONDITION OF THE CORN-CROP.

Owing to the lateness of the season when a
great deal of the corn was planted in portions
of the West, it is still, in a great measure, unfit
to be cribbed. The work, however, has commenced; and will be steadily carried forward until it is finished. Instead of a yield of sixty
or seventy bushels per acre, as was predicted by
many, the crop will be much less, and will fall
below an average. There are exceptional localtities where an average yield will be harvested,
but there are a great many where the crop is no
better than last year.

BURRAL JR. but there are a great many where the crop is no better than last year.

RURRAL JR.

NEBRASKA.

Crops and Other Matters. To the Editor of The Tribine. CHICAGO, Oct. 81.—A visit to Nebraska a few

days ago made me acquainted with a variety of facts which would be likely to interest the readers of THE TRIBUNE. It is but fair that this young and prosperous State should receive some notice, with Arkansas, Texas, and other portions of the extensive territory tributary to Chicago.

Two years ago last summer, the grasshoppers made sad havor not only with the crops then

growing, but with the settlement and prosper-ity of the State. The tide of immigration was turned in other directions, for people said, there days when it is muddy or wet. They is use the best leader and inspirer of that pentiones what a couple of disease. The other days when it is muddy or wet. They are the major that pentiones when the highest. So is He the best leader and inspirer of that pentiones when the highest. So is He the best leader and inspirer of that pentiones when the highest. So is He the best leader and inspirer of that pentiones when the highest. So is the the pentiones when the highest. So is the the pentiones when the highest in the pentiones when the highest. So is the the pentiones when the highest in the pentiones when the highest highest than the pentiones when the highest highest highest the pentiones where in 1810 and and generous the crops, provided they are along the term in the world. Ones of First Plins world and the pentiones where the pentiones where the pentiones where in 1810 and the pentiones where

poorest part of Nebraska. Beyond the bluffs on either side, the land is far better, the country is already more thick-ly settled, and the products of the farms are fully up, both in quantity and quality, to the yield in the older Western States. The owners will this year diverge of more in value in will this year dispose of more in value, in wheat, corn, oats, and animal products,—perhaps twice told,—than their lands cost them

wheat, corn, oats, and animal products,—perhaps twice told,—than their lands cost them four or five years ago. The country is composed of rich rolling prairies, with fine springs and clear, running streams, and is, in all respects, far superior to the Platte Valley. Of course, railway facilities first control settlement, and, withal, the land in the yalley is good; but the more inviting districts north and south of the road are now filling up with an enterprising, prosperous population.

The vast business now doing by the Union Pacific Railway affords abundant evidence of the rapid development of Nebraska and the country along the iine of the road. In 1859, only eight years ago, when the road was opened, a single freight-train a day each way, with half a dozen cars, was all that was usually required to do the business; and a couple of passenger-cars, except when excursions required more, carried all the travelers. Now, two or three freight-trains of thirty cars, following each other, can be seen daily wending their way in each direction through the Platte Valley; and the bassenger-trains equal those of our most liberally-patronized roads. Since my return, the largest cattledealer at our Stock-Yards told me that the best cattle now come from west of Cheyenne, and the business is increasing immensely.

I have spoken of the great increase of the

mensely.

I have spoken of the great increase of the agricultural oroducts of Nebraska. The same is true of all the country west of us. The mineral development is equally gratifying: but there is no room for a review of it in this letter.

W. B.

OPERATION OF TAX ON CAPITAL STOCK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

PEORIA, Nov. 3.—Four cities in Illinois of about the same age, size, and population, have each a gas company, chartered before the year 1855, and the charters believed to be alike-Bloomington,

Peoria, Quincy, and Springfield. The interest or share of the different owners is represented by what is called stock-a certificate that he owns such a portion of the real estate and personal property (that is what it amounts to). If the number of shares are 2,000, a certificate for 100 shares shows he owns one-twentieth of the whole property. This applies to Peoria, Quincy, and Springfield. Bloomington reports there is no stock, or one man the only stock-

holder.

As to taxation: Bloomington reports no stock or debts; says there is the real estate and personal property; assess that, and we pay our tax on that. Peoria, Quincy, and Springfield, having stock and debts, are required to return the amount of the same, to be sent to the Board of Equalization at Springfield.

Operation of equalization:

42,000 \$54,300

shows amount assessed by County Assessor amount raised by the Board of Equalization and amount on which the tax was paid:

Springfield... 27,209 47 791 75,000
Bloomington, returning no capital stock, was only taxed on \$30,005; the other varied from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Now, what difference does it make to the State or to the whole body of taxpayers whether one man, half-a-dozen, or a hundred men own the works of a gas company? Bloomington did perfectly right in returning no stock; there is no fault to be found with that; but we complain of the injustice to the owners of the other three gas works, that merely for giving a certificate of the interest of each one in a certain

plece of property already assessed and taxed as any other property, a Board of Equalization should have levied upon you a very severe and additional tax, and you having no additional property to represent such tax. Where is the justice and fairness of this mode of raising money for tax-eaters to spend!

SHORT-HORNS.

Close of the Kentucky Series of Sales.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Ky., Nov. 3.—The sale of short-horns to-day at the farm of W. L. Sudduth, twenty-two miles from this place, was well attended. The stock sold remarkably well, and the bidding The stock sold remarkably well, and the bidding was spirited. This closes the present series of sales, and it is the general opinion that never before has so much really good stock sold at so low figures. There can be no doubt that the recent short-horn fallures in this State have had a depressing effect upon the business. Many prophesy that the bottom has been reached, and that in future short-horns will be sold for their todividus mostic.

prophesy that the bottom has been reached, and that in future short-horns will be sold for their individual merits. The remainder of the animals, forty-six, were disposed of to-day—thirty-seven cows and pine bulls; the former aggregated \$5,425, an average of \$146.50; the latter aggregated \$725, and averaged \$80.50.

Below is the full report. Where no State is mentioned Kentu-ky is understood:

1. Welcome 2d. red and white, calved June, 1873, by Independence, 14.542, from Imp. Welcome, by Windsor 2d. (23,226); T. C. Van Meter, Winchester; \$155.

2. Welcome A, red and white, calved December, 1876, by Red Airdrie, 8,904. from Welcome 2d, by Independence, 14,542; T. C. Van Meter, Winchester; \$100.

3. Lady Sudduth 3d, red, calved October, 1875, by Imported Pioneer, 12,593, from Lady Sudduth 2d, by Washington, 6,284; B. P. Goff, Winchester; \$320.

4. Duchess of Athlone, red and white, calved October, 1874, by Airdrie Duke, 5,306, from Red Riding Hood, by 13th Duke of Airdrie, 5,535; Alex. Bash, Walnut Hills: \$715.

5. Rose, red. calved May, 1875, by Master Rose, from 4th Belle of Bath, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; W. G. Beach, Ruggles, O. \$240.

6. Mary Viola, red. calved January, 1876, by Trank Hunt, 5,650; Alex. Bush; \$250.

7. Mary May, red, calved May, 1877, by Treble Duke, 18,465, from Independence, by Frank Hunt, 5,650; Alex. Bush; \$250.

8. Independence, red, calved July, 1865, by Frank Hunt, 5,650; Eli Booley, Wade's Mills: \$275.

9. Mary Eululah, red and white, calved March, 1875, by Airdrie Lad, 16, 121, from Independence, by Frank Hunt, 5,650; Eli Booley, Wade's Mills: \$270.

10. Mary Belle, red, calved July, 1877, by Belle Duke, 16,009, from Mary Eululah, by Airdrie Lad, 6, 121, from Independence, by Frank Hunt, 5,650; Eli Booley, Wade's Mills: \$270.

by Frank Hunt, 5, 650; Eli Dooley, Wade's Mills; \$2.70.

10. Mary Belle, red, calved July, 1877, by Belle Duke, 16, 069, from Mary Eululah, by Airdrie Lad, 16, 121; Eli Dooley, Wade's Mills; \$150.

11. Grace Leslie, 3d, roan, calved in 1871, by J. O. Robinson's bull, 5, 666, from Grace Leslie 2d, by Gen. George B. McClellan, 5, 650; William Muir, Lexington; \$95.

12. Master Sudduth, red, calved January, 1877, by Imp. Proneer, 12, 693, from Lady Sudduth 2d, by Washington, 9, 284; E. T. Bean, Winchester, \$65.

Muir, Lexington: \$95.

12. Master Sadduth, red, calved January, 1877, by Imp. Pioneer, 12, 593, from Lady Sudduth 2d, by Washington, 9, 284; E. T. Bean, Winchester; \$65.

13. Irene of Elk Hill, red, calved December, 1870, by 6th Great Republic, 6, 827, from Irene 12th, by Joe Johnson, 8, 411; Preston White, Wade's Mills: \$115.

14. Irene of Athlone, red and white, by Duke of Athlone, *4, 980, from Irene of Elk Hill, by 6th Great Republic, 6, 827; R. B. Scott, Winchester; \$50.

15. Tiny 5th, red, calved Jánuary, 1876, by Treble Duke, 18, 465, from Tiny 3d, by Imp. Duke of Barningham (25, 934); Alexander Bush; \$140.

16. Pattie Lewis, roan, calved in 1892, by 2d Duke of Airdrie (19, 600), from Mary Lewis, by Imp. Forteuratus, 1, 564; B. F. Van Meter, Winchester; \$110.

17. Pattie's Welcome, red roan, calved June, 1876, by Welcome's Sorcerer, 15, 690, from Pattie Lewis, by 2d Buke of Airdrie, 19, 600; E. Dooley; \$60.

18. Forest Beauty, red, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306, from Imp. Forest Queen, by Prince Christian (22, 581); George Bean, Winchester; \$200.

19. Forest Beauty, red, calved July, 1877, by Beuvenato, 16, 275, from Forest Beauty, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306; B. P. Goff; \$110.

20. Athlone's Gift, red, calved July, 1877, by Duke of Athlone, 4, 980, from Forest Beauty, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306; B. P. Goff; \$110.

20. Athlone's Gift, red, calved July, 1877, by Duke of Athlone, 4, 980, from Forest Beauty, by Airdrie Duke, 5, 306; B. P. Goff; \$110.

21. Spring Beauty 2d, red roan, calved March, 24.

ington: 890.
29. Highland Mary, red, calved June, 1873, by Clarence, Jr., 11,513, from Almi 5th, by Dick Taylor, 5,508; 9. Crittenden, New London, 0.; \$130.

Clarence, Jr., 11,513. from Almi 5th, by Dick Taylor, 5,508; O. Crittenden, New London, O.; \$130.

30. Highland Mary 2d, red, calved March, 1876, by Red Airdrie, 8,904, from Highland Mary, by Clarence, Jr., 11,513; William Wildeman, Selma, O.; \$110.

31. Rell Renick, red, calved April, 1877, by Bell Duke, 16,009, from Highland Mary, by Clarence, Jr., 11,513; Smith Guthrie, Eminence; \$75.

32. Pheebe Taylor 3d, red, calved April, 1876, by Mazurka's Baron Hubback, 23,991, from Pheebe Taylor, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; John W. Bean, Winchester; \$80.

33. 2d Lonan of Crethmere, red, calved August, 1874, by Star Duke, 11,015, from Blanche, by Noble Duke, 8,702; C. J. Spellman, Bryantsville; \$125.

34. 9th Lonan of Crethmere, red, calved August, 1870, by Mazurka Lad, 15,928, from 2d Louan of Crethmere, by Star Duke, 11,015; C. G. Spellman, Bryantsville; \$130.

35. 10th Louan of Crethmere, red, calved June, 1877, by Mazurka Lad, 15,928, from 2d Louan of Crethmere, by Star Duke, 11,015; C. J. Spellman, Bryantsville; \$30.

36. Fancy Gallatin 2d, roan, calved March, 1873, by Washington, 9,284, from Fancy Gallatin, by Union Duke, 9,242; W. W. Curry; \$120.

37. Pancy Gallatin 2d, roan, calved March, 1873, by Washington, 9,284, from Fancy Gallatin, by Union Duke, 9,242; W. W. Curry; \$120.

38. Violante 3d, red, calved February, 1876, by Pioneer, 12,593, from Violante, by Conrad, 7,759; J. G. Britton, Sideriew; \$65.

39. Pheebe Taylor, red roan, calved June, 1870, by Duke of Noxibee, 9,920, from Pheebe, by Wiley 2d, 2,386; J. W. Bean; \$100.

40. Melissa 2d, red, calved November, 1868, by Muscovite, 8,677, from Nannle Rankin, by Duke of Guise, 4,729; R. B. Scott; \$35.

Elk Hill, by 2d Duke of Geneva, 5, 562; E. Dooley; \$210.

42. Marmaduke, red roan, calved February, 1867, by Sir Marmaduke, *5, 846, from 4th Louan of Crethmere, by Mazurka Lad, 15, 928; J. Rogers, Lexington: \$40.

43. Belle Brent, roan, calved July, 1860, by Colin Campbell, 2, 639, from Lady Martha, by King Cyrus, 609; R. B. Scott: \$45.

44. Lilly Rose, roan, calved April, 1875, by Master Rose, from Lilly 6th, by Duke of Noxubee, 9,920; Ben Cockerill, Mount Sterling; \$55.

A FARMER" ANSWERED BY "PLOW-HOLDER." DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 2.—The

mud was so deep and the roads so bad that I did not receive my TRIBUNE until this (Friday) morning. The man in your paper of Thursday who signs himself "A Farmer" certainly does not represent the class he assumes to. He says he has read THE TRIBUNE "ever since he could In that respect he has the advantage of read." us. We have only read it twenty years.

He could not have read with any care my short letter, "Hogs and More Greenbacks," in Tuesday's issue, or he would not have rushed into print so fast, and exposed his ignorance of the geography of his own State. For his information, or "A Fayner." I must say is the geography of his own State. For his information, which, for "A Farmer," I must say is very limited, I would "remark" that "Dwight" is not in Will County, but in Livingston County, and my letter made not the slightest mention of Will County politics or candidates. My only object was to try and enforce a truth with regard to our present financial condition by the means of the drove of hogs I was sending off,—that it was not "more greenbacks" that we needed, but more men who are willing to work for what they can get, and willing also to "go West," develop, build up, and by that means increase the wealth of the country. Then greenbacks, sliver, and gold will come right along by the natural laws of trade. A currency the result of labor, not of "faith," but backed up by hogs, corn, cattle, and farms, is what we need. I am very sorry that the feelings of my friend, "A Farmer," should have been hurt. It was furthest from the thought of the PLOWHOLDER.

Decaused Letter to the Graphic.

Apropos of bravery, what would mothers

East think of the experience of a little fairhaired boy of 13 in camp! This little fellow
started from Denver, Col., with his

pony, and made the trip all the way to the Black Hills alone and on horse-back, a distance of over 300 miles, principally through desolate plains or Indian country. He came in search of his father, from whom he had not heard for some time. He found him "dead-broke," as so many are here. The father took possession of the httle fellow's pony, sold it, and soon spent the money, leaving the child destitute. He tried to get something to do, but was unable on account of his age. I found the little fellow sobbing bitterly; he had nothing to do, and no pony on which to return home." The last I heard of him he had gone to herd horses on the Spearish,—a position of great danger, where one is constantly exposed to attacks from Indians, who await their chance to make a raid and carry off stock. He is trying to earn and save money enough there to buy back his pony, and return to Denver before winter sets in. Poor little fellow! my heart aches for him, thrown on his own resources in this rough camp so early in life.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 4.—The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer's office for the month end-

ing Oct. 31, 1877:

Balance on hand Oct. 31, 1877....\$505, 264.60 THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUT NUMEROUS
L patrons throughout the city we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st.. near Wabash-av. 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-ay.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-ay.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-ay., corner of Haited-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.

H. C. HERRICK. Jeweler, News-Dealer, and Faney
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI

FOR SALE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADI
12.200-41.090 down, two 2-story and basement 9room brick two lines, and by 2-story and basement 9room brick two lines, and by 2-story and basement 9room brick two lines, and by 2-story and basement 9room brick two lines, and by 2-story and basement 9room brick two lines, and by 2-story and superior cars.
These houses are in a spiendid part of the general cars.
These houses are in a spiendid part of the general cars.
Sas and water: they are offered plus at the mortgage.

\$40 per foot -2 handsome resident lots, cast front, on
State-st., between Chicago-av. and Superior-st., 25v
125; these lots ought to bring \$200 per foot; they are in
the best part of Chicago.
\$3,500-9-room dwelling, barn, and let 27x190, east
front, on corner Prairie-av, and Twenty-seventh-st.,
No. 1240; this property is offered only this week for
this.

\$5,00-9-room dwelling, and lot 25x190, on Monroe\$5,00-900 down-brick business block, 40x100, cost \$30,
con to build, and lot 22x120, and fruit, on Vernon-av.,
between Thirty-steod and Thirty-third-sts.; this
\$7,000 cash-Brick business block, 40x100, cost \$30,
con to build, rents \$4,400 now, rented last year at
\$6,500, on Madison-st., between State and Wahash-av.
\$3,500-alco cottage, 7 rooma, and lot 50x125, on
Frairle-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourthsts.; here is a great bargain.
\$5,00 cash-Brick business block, 10x100, cost \$30,
10x10 cost \$30,000 cost \$

half block from street-cars.

TOR SALE-VACANT LOTS-GREAT BARGAINS:

SOX150, Dearborn-av.; a fine corner.

50x100, Ohlo-st.; a northwest corner.

50x100, Superior-st., east of St. Clair.

50x162, Clark-st., near Burton-place.

60x80, Franklin-st., south of Lake-st.

51x125, Marshfield-av., northwest corner York-st.

Also a number of other pieces in all parts of city.

WALLER BROTHERS, 64 Washington-st. FOR SALE-TO CAPITALISTS—438 FEET FRONT-ing on Indiana and Prairie avs., 400 feet south of Indiana-av., and Fifty-first-st. horse-cars; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to E. WILLIAMS, 202 Thirty-fifth-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalie-8t. Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE—FARM OF 240 ACRES IN LEE COUNTY, low; close to good schools, churches, etc.; well improved; adapted for grazing or grain; large brick house; other improvements in proportion. Address Farmers' & Merchanty Bank, Morning Sun, Iowa.

POR SALE—488 PER ACRE, WELL-IMPROVED I farm, 188 acres, 3 miles from Woodstock. All the stock, machinery, crops, etc., goes with it; good frame dwelling, and the cery best water, timber, etc. Must be sold at once. Here is a chance in a thousand. T. B. BOYD, floom 7, 179 Madison 45.

West Side.

TO RENT—48 PER MONTH—TWO-STORY FRAME house, 16 Harvard-st.; \$7 per month, 6 large rooms 29 Harvard-st.; \$7 per month, 6 large rooms 29 Harvard-st.; \$8 per month, 6 rooms, 457 Western-av.; \$15 per month, two-story frame house 1600 West Folkset, \$12 per month, new two-story brick house 17 Fillmore-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

more-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

TO RENT-VERY PLEASANT COTTAGE NO. 990
BY. 146 Dearborn-st. BY, 146 Dearoon-st.

TO RENT-MOST COMPLETE AND CONVENIENT

LEW stone-front bouses; parlors, dining-room, and
kteenen on main floor; 928 Monroe, 112 Oakiev, and 401

Werren-av.; keys at 360 Madison-st. POTWIN &

CORBY, 146 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Two-and-a-half-story and basement stone-front, 1820 Wabash-av.
Large frame dwelling, with barn. 49 Twenty-second. Two-story frame dwelling, 9 rooms, 1831 Prairie-av.; 812 per month.
Six rooms and bath-room, 117 Third-av.
Second floor of 42 Fifth-av SPDE.
Three-story and basement brick dwelling, with brick barn. 832 West Adams-st., 830 per month.
Three-story sione front. dining-room and kitchen on first floor, 950 West Adams-st., bew; \$25 a month.
Two-story and basement brick, 712 West Monroe-st. Two-story and basement brick, 705 South Oakley-st., \$15 a month.
Two-story frame. 179 Wainut-st., \$15 a month.
Brick dwelling, 159 South Green-st., 14 rooms, \$30 a month. month.

Five rooms, second floor, corner Fulton and Sangamon-sts.

Fire rooms, second floor, corner Fulton and Sangamon-sts.

NORTH SIDE.

Two-story and basement brick, 108 Delaware-place, 220 a month.

Two-story and basement, Webster-av., near Clark-st., 315 a month.

First floor and basement, 108 Huron-st.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 00 LaSalle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUBURBAN HOME, 21 acres of land, good orchard, barn, good stone cellar, suitable for dairy or vegetable farm; will rent 1, 2, or 3 years, will sell 5 or 10 acre tots cheap.

CUNNINGHAM, ROOM 10, 30 Madison-st.

TO RENT_ROOMS.

TO RENT-A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS (MODERN IMprovements) suitable for housekeeping, at 243 West Madison-st. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. Madison-st.
TO RENT-6-ROOM FLAT, WITH BATH, WATERcloset, etc., newly esicimined and painted; second floor 987 Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY, 148 Dear-born-st.

South Side.

TO RENT-NICKLY-FURNISHED ROOMS. AP-ply at Room 30, 115 East Bandolph-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Stores.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 241 WEST MADISON-ST., Thompson's Block, 25s70, opposite Carson, Pirice & Co.'s, business centre of the West Side, suitable for any first-class business. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. West Madison-st.

TO RENT-NEW STORE, GOOD STAND, GROceries, dry goods, hardware; part rent in trade.
Call to-day and balance of week at 660 West Indianast. WM. H. TROMPSON. TO RENT-STORE 152 FIFTH-AV., ALSO THED and fourth floors 150, 152 and 154 Fifth av.; light on three sides; very cheap. POTWIN & CORBY, 146 Dearborns.

Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-NO. 758 MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR
brick stable; or will rent the whole building, 3-story
and basement, to one party; will make a fine place for
No. 1 saicon and restaurant, J. HENRY & JACOB
WEIL, 149 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

and basement, to one party; will make a fine place for No. 1 saloon and restaurant, J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL. 146 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

ENT. OR SALE. STRAM ELEVAT.

L. or, 25,000 capacity, with 2 shellers and I run stone, etc.. Location first-class; crops big. Address OWNER, 70 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

POR EXCHANGE—46 ACRES OF LAND IN 10WA. Within three miles of a thrivinghown; price. \$ 5,200 Also, six tenement houses, cell rented, in a city 6,000 Also, six tonement houses, cell rented, in a city 6,000 Also, six tonement houses, cell rented, in a city 6,000 Also, six tonement houses, cell rented, in a city 6,000 Also, six tota, adjoining last named, 2300 each. 1, 800 Also, one school-home, new and rented.

500 Also, six tota, adjoining last named, 2300 each. 1, 800 Also, six tota, adjoining last named, 2300 each. 1, 800 Also, six tota, adjoining last named, 2300 each. 1, 800 Also, consended farm ear Chicago. Address L. 39, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 Madison-st.

For good farm, merchant mill, saw mill, three good-framed dwellings, 80-acre farm: mills both water and steam; depot on the farm: it one of the best counties in Michigan; farm must be good and clear; mills afte doing a business of \$10 per day net.

For good lands, fine business block (corner) on Halsted-st., near Madison; rents now for \$3, 800; one of the best corners on the street.

Ever good farm, cent now for \$3, 800; one of the best corners on the street.

Ever good farm (clear), fine brick hote: near Chicago (clear); for good farms or lumber.

For good farm good business. for a good farm. For good farm good bountry town, doing a good business. for a good farm, and brick store and lot; will assume \$2,000.

St. 10,000, a splendid nice stock of general stock of goods in store doing good business. for a good farm, balance cash.

40,000, nice framed dwelling and two acres (clear) in Prospect Park, near depot, for good store and lot; will assume some.

TO EXCHANGE—PARLOR SET, 6 PIECES, AND base-burner stove, pipe

50 LATE IMPROVED ALL KINDS SHUTTLE machines, warranted, at half the lowest prices. Private loan office 125 Clark-st., Room 2 up-stairs

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.

WANTED-AN ENTRY CLERK; ONE THAT UN
derstands his business thoroughly, and can give
good city references from last employer. Address 1
A. Tribune-office.

Trades. WANTED-GOOD MAN COOK FOR RESTAU.
rant. Must be a steady, soler man, and work for
fair salary. Apply at 181 and 183 South Canal st.

WANTED-1,000 MEN TO BUY LABORERS tickets at greatly reduced rates to St. Louis. Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Nashville, New Orleans, and all intermediate points on the Mississippi River, where preparations are progressing rapidly for the usual rebuilding of the levees. Special rates to consume the progressing and foremen with gangs. Correspondence promptly asserted. Apply at Laborers Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st., Descreen! WANTED-RARLY MONDAY MORNING, 10 MEN for the pineries, 6 section hands, 10 for roofing, 6 good farm hands, 50 coal miners; also cheap tickets for laborers South. Call at 256 South Water-st. E. G. WANTED—SO RAILROAD LABORERS, 5 FARM and 10 binery hands, 50 coal-miners. Cheap tickets south. For fare, etc., apply to R. F. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED-GRAND CHANCE FOR A GOOD MAN-An Eastern manufactory wishes a man to take the agency for a new ardide for Chicago; a sewing machine actual preferred; must give best of reference. Call at Sherman House, Room 334, for two days. Sherman House, Room 334, for two days.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FOUNTAIN INK PENS and holders and 100 fast seiling articles. AMERICAN NOYRLITY COMPANT, 188 State-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL noveitles, tricks, needles, chromos, jeweirg, stationery, sewing machine supplies, etc.; the largest and cheapeat house in the world for these goods; \$10 a day sure to every wide-awake person. Catalogue free. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago. WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-AT 524 VERNON-AV. A GOOD Swede or German girl for general house work. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WHNTED-BY A YOUNG MAN WHO
has two years experience in the drug business;
speaks German. Best of references given. L 57,
Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS CUS-tom cutter as cutter or coatmaker, or in both ca-pacities; desires steady employment. Enferences first class. F. ALBERT, Oshkosh, Wis. SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS BAR-Set, city or country. 298 South Clark-st. J. H. WEST.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS THAVELING SALES—
man for wholesale drug house; speaks German and
English; 12 years' experience in drug business; best of
references given. Address T.W. BAKER, Union Stock
Yards, Chicago, Ill., Room 36 Exchange. CITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN THORN Oughly active and experienced in the grain and produce trade, wishes to buy for, or represent, a good firm in the Western States, or would take charge of an intelligence of the control of the cont

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Nurses.

CITUATION WANTED—A HEALTHY LADY
wishes to wet-nurse a child at her own home. Apply for three days at 83 audd-st.

Housek cepers.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman as housekeeper in family where servant is kept; prefers widower's family; no objection to children; would go short distance from city; best of references given and required. Address A A, No. 123 South Hoyne-av.

Employment Agencies, SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUKE'S office, 172 North Haisted-st. MISCELLANEOUS.

LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly ended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st. A YOUNG AND ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, with \$10,000 capital, wishes to engage in business here; manufacturing, commission, or wholesale grocery business preferred. Best of references given and required. Address L 49, Tribune office. ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE-men's cast-off clothing. R. HERSCHEL. 548 State-st., Chicago. Orders by mail promptly attended to. COCKROACHES, BED BUGS, AND MOTHS EX-terminated by contract; warranted; article sold houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Wash-ington-st.

Ington-st.

PIRE! FIRE!

IF WILL PAY TO CALL.

OVERCOATS FOR \$3.50.

OVERCOATS FOR \$4.50.

OVERCOATS FOR \$6.00.

OVERCOATS FOR \$6.50.

OVERCOATS FOR \$6.50.

OVERCOATS FOR \$6.50.

OVERCOATS FOR \$6.50.

At the FIRE STORE, \$68.50.

At the FIRE STORE, \$68.50.

At the PIRE STORE, RS SOULD CLAFF-SE, Chicago.

ONE SIDE OF OUR STORE IS DEVOTED EXCLUFIRE STORE, IS SOULD CLAFF.

WANTED-SECOND-HAND OR NEW HAND
E.C. PIERCE, City Clerk, Blair, Neb. YOUTH'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS and disters in great variety at FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. 57 FOR A SUIT WORTH \$14 AT THE FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. © 7 FOR AN ULSTER WORTH \$13 AT THE FIRE 57 FOR A FINE CHINCHILLA OVERCOAT WORTH \$7 FOR A FINE BLACK CLOTH COAT WORTH 57 FOR A YOUTH'S FINE SUIT WORTH \$15 AT

7 FOR A FINE DIAGONAL SUIT WORTH \$13 AT the FIRE STORE, 168 South Clark-st. \$7 FOR A FINE ENGLISH BASKET SUIT WORTH

FINANCIAL.

Tribune office.

\$500 \$1.00. \$1.20. AND \$1.500 TO LOAN AT \$1.500 P per cent. and larger sums at 8 per cent. J. HENRY EOFF, 14 Reaper Block. BUSINESS CHANCES.

A ENTERPRISING MAN WITH \$30,000 CASH OR good security can purchase a well-established livery and boarding stable in Sew York; stock cost over \$75,000; good reason given for seiling. Apply to C. S. FECK, 6 West Twenty-fifth-st. C. S. PECK, 6 West Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—OVSTER SALOON AND RESTAUrant, first-class, with good-paying liquor and beer
bar; well-paying outiness day and night; expenses low;
location central. K-56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME STOCK OF GENeral goods now in store, and doing business
of \$50,000 per year, all free and clear goods
(new), in one of the best towns in Illinois; price,
\$12,000; part cash and some good lands. Do not answer unless you want a first-class business; trade siready
built up. The best clance for a young man now offered. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. FOR SALE-RESTAURANT. & GOOD LOCATION and business. Reasonable terms for cash. Sale urgent. Apply at 236 South State-at. FOR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET.
Inquire at No. 28 West Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. CENTENNIAL HOUSE - 208 STATE-ST. —
Double or single rooms to rent with board;
So per week; day board, 42: transients, 81 per day.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—
First-class board and good rooms \$1.50 per day;
Boarders for the winter wanted at very low rates.
Kooms without board, \$2 to 84 per week.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND
Madison-st.—Several sice family, and other rooms, with board, at lowest prices. Day board, \$5.00 per week.

A FINE PIANO. BUT LITTLE USED, FOR SALE; REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-4t, U'RIGHT PIANOS—WARRANTED AS DURABLE and to stand in tune as long as the best square pisnos, special prices. REED'S Temple of Music. WANTED—A HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S DIPRIGHT PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS 1.000 guarantee. For cash and monthly or quarantee before buying. Illustrated catalogues maliced free. REED'S Temple of Music.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-CHEAP-AN UPRIGHT SHOW-CASE 16 feet long, nearly new. Inquire of T. C. GONE-GAN, 82 Sixteenth-st. GAN. 82 Sixteenin st.

POR SALE—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; WEI

3 pounds and 12 months old. Inquire for two

1 1005 Dearborn-st., corner of Twentieth.

BOOKS.

So PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY
So Standard works bring good prices; before you selyour library see CHAPIN, cor. Madison and Dearborn LOST AND FOUND.

OST-AT PROF. SWING'S CHURCH, OR SO where on the South Side, a narrow, enam celet, for which the finder will be rewarded in

The Tribune.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago.
Orders for the delivery of Tuz Tzubuxz at Evan
inglewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-

McVicker's Theatre.

Medison street, between State and Dearlink Dominos." McSdarnes Don, Stoneall, Gra.: Messr. Wheelock, Learock, Fearson, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
The Evangeline Combination. "Le Petit Corsair." Mestames Weathersby, Clancy, etc.; Messrs. Goodwin,
losine, etc.

Haverly's Theatre.
roe street, corner of Dearborn. Engagen
laher. "Mazeppa." Collseum Novelty Theatre. street, between Washington and forkingmen."

New Chicago Theatre: Clark street, opposite the Sherman House. I nent of Campbell Comedys Company. "My Vife."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

CHICAGO WARKET SUMMARY. while provisions were steady. Mess pork closed for per bri higher, at \$12.70 for November and \$12.62% for January. Lard closed steady, at \$8.02%@8.05 for the year and \$8.10@8.12% freights were less active and firm, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was 1c lower, closing at \$1.03 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed ½c lower, at \$1.05½ cash and \$1.04% for Norember. Corn closed 1/2 lower, at 43c cash and 421/421/2c for November. Oats, closed 1/461/2c lower, at 241/4c cash and 231/3c for November. Rye was steady, at 54c. Barley closed 1c lower, at 58% ceash and 60% c for December. Hogs were active and unsettled, at \$4.50@5.15. Cattle were wheat, and 183,082 bn corn. Liverpool has a stock of 370,000 quarters wheat and 130,000 quarters corn. Received in this city during last week, 78,609 bris flour, 680,412 bn wheat, 964,004 bu. vs. one or is flour, 059, 412 bn wheat, 964, 604 bu. corn. 388, 925 bu cata 55, 963 bu rye, 249, 511 bu barly, 83, 282 hogs, and 17, 809 cattle. Inspected into store in this city yesterday: 273 cars wheat, 294 cars corn, 62 cars oats, 7 cars and 4, 500 bn rye, and 98 cars barley. Total (734 cars), 292, -000 bm. 000 bm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$102.62% in green backs at the close.

The critical condition of the Turkish cause in Bulgaria and Armenia has given a fresh impetus to the peace movement in Constantinople, where, a few months ago, to even hint at peace negotiations was dangerously unpopular. A change in the Ministry is said to be under consider tion, and it is believed that a peace Cabinet will shortly be formed by SADYK and SAFVET Pashas. There is scarcely a possibility that the new Ministry would dare to offer any peace which Russia would at present accept.

DE BROGLIE, Orleanist, President of the Cabinet Council and Minister of Justice, was yesterday defeated in the election for Counal by Fouquer, Bonapartist. Admiral RONCIERE LE NOUBY was also beaten. The organization of a new Cabinet, with POUYER-QUERTIER as President, Count DE Vogue, present Ambassador to Austria, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and two Senators of the Right, MONTGOLFIER and DELSOL, as members, is set down for Tuesday, by the Official Journal-by what authority does not appear.

The Senate may be expected to transact very little business, legislative or executive, until after the elections. Upon the result in the various States will, it is thought, largely depend the course of the Republican caucus ators in connection with several of the most portant appointments. The theory seems to be that the President's Civil-Service policy is on trial before the country, and if the verdict at the polls is against him it is expected that his enemies in the Senate will openly declare war against the Administration and refuse to confirm any nominations made with particular reference to that policy.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning the whole country from Montreal and Ogdensburg east to the Atlantic shook for a few onds as though the cloud-compelling Jove had nodded, and now all the crockery smashed after supper Saturday night by expeditions hired girls with "gentleman friends" outside the gates is ruefully scored against the icono-clastic earthquake. In Lebanon, N. H., the bells in the steeples were wrung, which "seldom a ding-dong was certainly overlooked by Poz when he composed his sonorous lyric. The perturba-tion of the earth's crust seems to have ed eastward, and to have caused no material damage, although the unthinking and alien inhabitants north of the St. Lawrence River are reported to have been much alarm

Sixty thousand people yesterday viewed the remains of Senator Morron lying in state in the Court-House at Indianapolis. So vast an attendance upon the funeral to-day is expected that the residents of the city are preparing to assist in providing for the com-fort of such of the visitors as are unable to obtain accommodations at the hotels. Among those who had arrived yesterday were ex-Secretary Bristow, Gen. Harlan and wife, Senator Davis and wife, Secretary Thomson and Judge Dryens, the Senate and House Committees, the son of President Haves bearing from his father a ceautiful floral tribute to W. W. W. foral tribute to Mrs. Morron, Gen. Tiner, Gov. Cullon and other Illinois State offi-Gen. ANSON STAGER and Collector WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, of Chicago, and many other noted people. Those sending regrets at their inability to be present are scarcely less numerous or distinguished.

A complete list of the voting-places for to-morrow's election will be found elsewhere in this issue. It is of value, first, as necesy, information, and, second, as a re-nder to every friend of honest govern-unt of his duty to go to the polls and vote. This duty no man can safely neglect. A big

fish tribe; a light vote means precisely the reverse, and all the cost and calamity implied thereby. There is reason to believe that a LYNCH, and THORNTON that they will either vote for the greater portion of the Repubcan nominees or else not vote at all. is a state of things that Republicans should not fail to take advantage of. By turning out in full strength they can bury the taxeating, ballot-box-stuffing crowd so deep that they will not be heard of again for several years.

Secretary Schurz came into office strongly mpressed with the idea that the Indian Bureau would bear watching, and, acting upon this belief, he has quietly pursued his investigations, until at last his patience has been rewarded by the discovery of an extensive system of frauds in the direction that Prof. Marsh pointed out, viz. : in the weighing of cattle. In order to make it easier for the Government Inspector to keep his eyes shut, the beef-contractors fixed up an arrangement whereby the official could only see the weight indicated on the scale-beam; the cattle weighed being hidden from his view by a close board fence, so that the same lot could be weighed twice without his being compelled to know it. The plan seems to have worked well, and several milli pounds of beef on the hoof were paid for by the Government in excess of the amount devoured by the Indians for whose benefit the cattle purchases were supposed to have

Among other matters to be voted on at to norrow's election is the appropriation of \$532,000 to complete the frescoing, ornamentation, and fancy work on the Spring-field State-House. If there be a majority of votes against it throughout the State the appropriation fails, notwithstanding the silly theory of the Springfield Ring that the money must be collected nevertheless. A vote in favor of the appropriation will commit the expenditure of another half-million dollars into the hands of the same Commissioners and the same Construction Ring that have already squandered so many millions and exceeded the constitutional limit of cost. The people are not in such a hurry to have the gewgaws, gimeracks, and gingerbread ornamentation of the State-House elaborated but that they can wait until the present Construction Ring shall give way to successors who shall offer some promise that the money will be honestly and judiciously expended. There was an open pledge that the JAKE BUNN Commission would retire when the Legislature agreed to submit the appropriation; as the Commissioners have refused to comply with this understanding, it is evident that they hanker after new opportunities to squander the public money on senseless fancy work, and pet theories, and favorite contractors. The times are scarcely so prosperous as to render the farmers and hard-working mechanics throughout the State anxious to vote away money by the half-million of dollars on superfluous ornamentation. It will be time enough to vote sufficient money to finish up what remains to be done when JAKE BUNN and his associates shall step down and out.

THE ELECTION TO-MORROW.

It will be a serious mistake for any citizen of Chicago to underestimate the importance of to-morrow's election. It involves the maintenance or downfall of the County Ring, whose plundering of the people has been exposed by the newspapers, by investigations, by indictments and public trials during the past two or three years. It involves the saying or loss of half a million a year of taxes. It involves the voting or the withholding of half a million of county bonds, which the der in addition to the heavy tax-levy. It involves the sanction or refusal of the Legislative appropriation of another half a million of State funds, to be turned over to JAKE BUNN'S State-House Construction Ring in Springfield. It involves the rescue of the County Clerk's office from a willing tool of the County Ring, who makes that office cost th people of Cook County \$112,000, though it night to be, and can be made to be self-sustaining on half that money. It involves the selection of a mar for County Treasurer who will prove the same thorn in the side of the Ring that Treasurer Huck has been. It involves the proper administration of dead men's estates, through the Probate Court, and affects the character of all the courts, and determines largely whether justice can be meted out to criminals in Cook County. Certainly these matters aggregate a sufficient importance to demand an active, personal oncern from every citizen in Chicago who has property-interests, business property, or the general welfare of the community at

Every voter in Chicago who is in favor of the same reform in County Government that was accomplished eighteen months ago in the City Government, but remains away from the polls to-morrow, will in effect cast a vote against Reform, and become personally reconsible if the Ring shall acquire a new ease of power. LIEB and DAVE THORNTON, who are running the anti-Reform ticket with the aid of Tom Lynch's money, have made their arrangements to draw out the entire strength of the bummer, dead-beat, barnacle, and Ring elements. Not a single vote will be lost from among all the men who are willing to vote for the LYNCH-LIEB ticket. Their efforts will be concentrated within the city limits for two reasons. First, they know the necessity of carrying the city by a very large majority in order to overcome the Repub-lican majority the county districts will give: secondly, they know that, by carrying the city by any majority whatever, they will elect four out of the five Commissioners, at east one and perhaps two of whom they ount upon as ready to join the Ring, and thus assure it a continuance of power and plunder. It is this circumstance which imposes a peculiar responsibility upor all Chicago voters whose interests or sympathies are antagonistic to the Ring; and the vote of every such citizen of Chicago that shall be voluntarily withheld to-morrow will be equivalent to a vote for Ring Govern-

The reputable and responsible citizens who vote with the Democratic party in national issues have an equal concern with the ame class of Republican voters in routing the LIEB and DAVE THORNTON gang, wh have seized the local Democratic organizanon for the benefit of the Ring and ruffian elements. The respectable Democrats joined the Republicans in putting the same gang to rout eighteen months ago, when they had possessed themselves of the name and or-ganization of the Democrats to plunder the city. The result of that co-operation was to drive the plunderers out of city politics and save a round million of dollars a year, and

ment.

have resulted. There is just as much in ducement for the respectable Democrats to act with the Republicans now that there was large number of respectable Democrats are so disgusted at the combination of Lies, advantage at stake. The election of the entire Republican ticket will still leave a Democratic majority in the County Board, while it will rescue the Democratic organization from the hands of the Ring, and enable it in the future to appeal to the people with a claim upon respectability and good faith. Finally, while the Ring can unquestions.

bly be defeated in both city and county by the solid vote of all the citizens who are opposed to it, the rights of the majority can only be protected against frauds upon the pallot-box by the utmost vigilance. It is known that the old ballot-box-stuffing gang, formerly employed in city and town elec-tions, are all on the side of the Ring in this campaign, and it is suspected that despera-tion on the part of some of the Ring candilates will induce them to resort to every ossible fraud to carry the day. The ballot oxes must be watched from the time they leave the Clerk's office, at the polls, and after they shall be returned to the Clerk's office. They must not be lost sight of one moment till the entire vote shall have been

A WORSTED "GAME-COCK." Tom Ewing, as he is familiarly called in Ohio, has furnished another instance of how often vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself and falls on the other side. Tom Ewing i the son of the once celebrated Tom Ewing the great Ohio Whig, the friend and con emporary of CLAY, WEBSTER, BERRIEN, COR WIN, EVANS, and the other Whig statesmen who flourished from 1836 to 1852. He was Secretary of the Treasury in 1841, but indignantly resigned when JOHN TYLER apostatiz ed. So long as there was another man in the country claiming to be a Whig, old "Salt Boiler" remained a Whig, and then he retired from politics in disgust. The son is a man o much greater pretensions than the father. The old gentleman was one of the ablest mer of his day, an orator, and a man of intelectual superiority. Ewing junior is not that kind of a man. He is ambitious, and thinks himself a vast improvement on his famous ancestor, but is troubled by a want of appreciation on the part of the general public. Mr. Ewing has been laboring industriously in Ohio for the Democratic party for some years. He has aspired to high honors. He was willing to be Governor, United States Senator, Vice-President, or even member of the House, and the Democracy was warned over and over that all that was wanted to reform things was to "let young Tow have a chance." In 1876 Ewing was elected to the House of Representatives. Before that event, however, he had become, in addition to being a Democrat, one of the wildes Greenbackers. He was for abolishing interest on the public debt by paying foreigners non-interest-bearing greenbacks; he was for abolishing the National Banks and having but one form of legal money,—greenbacks, not to be redeemed, but to be of themselves

final payment. To these "principles" he

added that of "a friend to the workingman."

When a candidate for Congress, he was ac

customed to say to the people that in ter

days after he took his seat in Congress he

would have the Resumption bill repealed and the National Banks abolished. Mr. Ewing, who is probably the most striking personal illustration of the cheapening effects of inflation, certainly did not know the House of Representatives. He had not read profitably the fate of others who hastened to exhibit their arrogance and conceit, and were incontinently snubbed and taught their own insignificance. Mr. Ewing cottoned to RANDALL, and was put on the Committee on Banking and Currency. The first day the House met for business, Ewing bill to repeal the Resumption law, and in this bill he included a repeal of the General Banking law. With .all the confidence ssurance, and insolence that he would assure if he were addressing an Inflation Club in Columbus, Mr. Ewing presented himself as the leader of the House on the most important question of the day. He was arrogant. He reported the bill, and demanded that the House pass it instantly. His ignorance of parliamentary law led him into blunders Three-fourths of the Democrats favored the bill and one-fourth of the Republicans, but EWING's insolence, his airy consciousness of self-importance, and the haughty manner in which he impressed on the House that he was "Ewing of Ohio," were too much for the House to bear. In about five minutes Mr. Ewing's bill, on which he had refused to permit debate, to which he would allow no amendments to be made, and which he had promised his constituents he would have assed right off, was hopelessly buried in the ess pit of the "morning hour." The next day the "gallant" Tom entered the House somewhat tamed. He had as much disgust for the House as the House had for him. The House had refused to recognize him as a leader, and had laughed at his blunders, and had treated his insolence with contempt. The House refused to take his bill out of the morning hour; and then, with his spurs taken off and his comb somewhat damaged, he asked permission to withdraw his bill, and take in place of it one prepared by a Republican from Illinois! The House let him do this, and then told Mr. Ewing that the whole subject might remain where it was for some weeks to come. And that is the end of Ewing's leadership! For forty-eight hours he led himself, and then was deposed. His admiring constituents in Ohio are grieved unto mortification at the short career of Tom Ewing, the "game-

and was then remanded to obscurity, amid the derisive laughter of the whole country. Lazz's strongest hold is the "perfection to which he has brought the administration of his office." One of his functions is to make up the record in tax-cases; and upon the anner in which it is done may be quoted a portion of the decision of Supreme-Judge People, reported in the 79th Illinois Reports,

cock" of Ohio, and expectant Senator, and

possible President. Everybody in the House,

Democrats as well as Republicans, laugh at

he man who for two days played dictator,

We find, in this and other tax-cases, the record are most bunglingly made. They are out of all shape for filing, and are extremely inconvenient to handle or refer to, and are greatly larger than fairness to the litigants warrants. It is a matter of surprise that any Clerk should be willing to permit such unshapely things to go from his office. In giving the list of lands against which the taxes appeal or writ of error. It is a manifest wrong to litigants to incumber the record with long lists of lands not in dispute and having no connection with the matter in litigation. It unjustly increases the costs, unnecessarily incumbers the record, and is wholly nucless. If attorneys bringing such cases to this Court fall to have this wrong means the election of the anti-Ring lidates and the receue of the County property-owning and tax-paying Demoerrament from the clutches of the detierrats have shared the benefits that It would require the exercise of but slight skill

nd but little effort to present such records in the

A more seathing rebuke can scarcely be magined; and attorneys and litigants, with the threatened taxation of costs staring them in the face, will not take the chance of perpetuation of this bungling method of ess by voting for LIEB's re-election.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BALLOT-BOXES. The campaign has progressed sufficiently to indicate beyond all question that if the Republican voters of this city turn out on Tuesday the Republican candidates in Chicago and Cook County will be elected by a large majority. There is, however, an alarming danger ahead, and, if the proper precautions are not taken, it will result in overriding this Republican majority and placing the candidates on the bummer ticket

There is a conspiracy on the part of the LIEB gang to defeat the will of the majority of the people by the same infamous mean that were employed at the Charter and South-Town elections, when false returns were made and the ballot-boxes were stuffed with hats full of votes. They know that there is no hope for them in an honest vote, and that they can never retain the offices except by a wholesale stuffing of the ballot-boxes, and they are determined to resort to this desperate and infamous crime rather than be defeated.

This danger can be averted only by the nost watchful vigilance, the most persistent scrutiny of the votes, and the institu tion of such measures as will guard the purity of the bailot-box and prevent alteration of the returns. To this end the Committee at headquarters should carefully and explicitly explain the law, and every detail of their duties, to the Republican judges, so that they may make no mistake themselves, or allow the Democratic judges t

take advantage of any technicalities. It is of the utmost importance that th judges should be on hand promptly at the opening of the polls, or their place will be filled by others chosen from the bummers. They should then scrutinize every vote, from the first one that is cast to the last one, and see that they are put in the box, and not destroyed. At dinner-time the boxes must not be left unwatched. If they are left in the hands of the bummers at that time, they will be stuffed. The votes must be counted and declared as soon as the polls are closed. There must be no adjournment of the coun to a more convenient time. The Republican judges must watch the boxes every instant from the time the polls open until the declara-tion of the vote is made. The enemy will be on the alert for a moment when the Republicans relax their vigilance, and will seize that time to accomplish their infamous purposes. The law declares that the vote shall be counted and declared "immediately upon closing the

Republican judges should obtain and preserve duplicate of the returns, or, if that can not be done, that they should jot down the returns as they are declared, and keep them as evidence to be used in case by any possibility the ballot-boxes are tampered with after the votes are counted. This is all the more important because the bummers in some instances have the st in judges in Republican wards who in Democratic wards where their services are not so much needed. We are credibly informed that there are two Democratic judges in the Third Ward. one of whom lives on Milwaukee avenue and the other in Bridgeport, and that one of the two is a clerk of LIEB's. These men must be watched. They are not assigned to duty outside of their own wards for any honest

These precautions are all the more imperative because there is no registration, and it is owing to the absence of this check on disnonest voting that the bummers are encour ged to believe they can successfully carry ut their conspiracy against the ballot-box They have no hope of obtaining a majority of the votes deposited in the boxes, but they do expect and intend to tamper with the boxes by the processes of the disreputable South-Town gang. It only requires two precautions to defeat them: First, that every Republican shall vote, rain shine, business or no business, and that he shall see that all of his employes have an opportunity to vote; and second, that the Re ublican judges watch the boxes from the ime that the first vote is cast until the declaration is made, and keep a duplicate of the returns. Otherwise, the bummers will elec their candidates, notwithstanding a Repubican majority. The law says: "After the pening of the polls no adjournment shall be nad, nor shall any recess be taken, until all the votes cast at such election shall have been counted and the result publicly anounced." During this time the boxes mus never be out of sight of the Republican

udges. This done, victory is assured.

THE QUARREL OVER SUMNER'S GRAVE. The San Domingo affair was one of the uestions that was supposed to be settled but it has been dragged out of its obscurity within a few weeks for the purpose of fixing its precise place in history. The persons actively engaged in the debate, up to this ime, are Gen. Grant, ex-Secretary Fish, Col. J. W. FORNEY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, BEN PERLEY POORE, and E. L. PIERCE. This is great array of counsel for so small a case. Gen. GRANT and Mr. FISH contend that Mr. SUMNER neglected his duties as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Mr. FISH adds that Mr. SUMNER's affections were alienated from the Administration in onsequence of its failure to make him Min. ister to England and to confirm certain other nominations suggested by him. GRANT, FISH, and FORNEY concur in saying that SUMNER at one time agreed to support the San Domingo Treaty, and afterwards reconsidered his intention. PHILLIPS says that SUMNER was misunderstood and misrepresented by the Administration, and that Gen. GRANT was drunk at a certain memorable interview held on the subject. BEN: PERLEY POORE gives aid and comfort to the friends of SUMNER, holding that in the conversation referred to the Senator was referring to Bancock's unauthorized use of the Secret Service Fund, not to the acquisition of the island. Mr. E. L. PIERCE, who is the literary executor of Mr. SUMNER, stands in the position of friend to the truth, but is responsible for some of the discussion by having consenter to the publication of a speech never delivered by the Senator, in which grave impu-

ations are made against Secretary Fish. It is unfortunate on many accounts that this quarrel was not fought out during the lifetime of Senator SUMNER. He knew how to give hard blows and to take them; and he was sufficiently acquainted with the laws of evidence to understand what knowledge would be of most worth to the public in an

nquiry after the truth. There would at least have been an equal chance, if the Senstor were alive to protect his own reputation that the rights of history would have been vindicated and the Administration have been censured as it deserved. For whateve may have been the merits of Mr. SUMNER'S conduct in other respects there will be no question now that he was right in the San Doming affair and the Administration wrong. So far as he was instrumental in defeating that wild enterprise, the country owes him a large debt of gratitude. This, after all, is the main point to be considered in the discussion which has recently sprung up, but it is the one which has uniformly been ignored by the representatives of the late Adminis-tration. Knowing as we do that the Senator's conduct in the San Domingo affair was wise and patriotic, it is easier to believe hat he was actuated in it by good motive than to suppose that narrow and persona easons controlled him. The former supposition is more in harmony with his char acter and with his whole public life than the latter one is. Secretary Fish himself is compelled to admit as much when he says that he had too much respect for Mr. SUMNE to offer him the English Mission as a bribe at the same time he did not seem to have too much respect for him to entertain the idea that his hostility was excited in some degree by the refusal of President GRANT to

give an appointment to ex-Gov. ASHLEY. Justice to Mr. Fish may require that ! should be heard on his own behalf, and h seems ready enough to speak. He has written twice on the subject, the last time to the Boston Transcript. He endeavors now to verify his charge that Mr. SUMNER neglected his duties, by specifying nine treaties which had rested in the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate from fifteen months twenty-four days; eight of these treaties vere approved within three months after th appointment of his successor. Mr. Fish also ntradicts the statement of WENDELL PHIL LIPS that GRANT was drunk at the time of his interview with SUMNER; and in regard to the British Mission offers the following explana

tion: I called, as I was in the frequent habit of doing late one evening at Mr. SUMNER's house, and found him much depressed and in tears. I vainly en-deavored to rally him, and after his allusion to certain troubles, which I need not indicate, contrasting his own relations in those regards with, as he said, more happy ones, and expressing the wish that some morning he might be found dead in his bed, I urged his leaving Washington to find relief from what for some time I had seen was becoming a morbid and disturbed condition of mind and of temper. I suggested his going to Europe. He presented difficulties such as his engagement in the editing of his speeches, the cost, etc., when I incantiously asked him if he would "like to be Minister to England." He slowly said, "No: I would not like to interfere with MOTLEY, who is my friend." This answer relieved me from an rasting his own relations in those regards with, as my friend." This answer relieved me from an alarm into which a pause and apparent delibera-tion on his part had thrown me, and had presented the realization of the incantion into which I had failen. I instantly availed myself of his reply, saying, "You are right. You should go without any

The intimation is, in a subsequent part o Mr. FISH's letter, that Mr. SWMNER afterwards interpreted this conversation as including the direct offer of a bribe, though at the time he did not resent it.

The raking-over of this old feud is to b regretted as much for the sake of Mr. Fiss od Gen. GRANT as for that of Mr. SUMNER Their fame is more likely to suffer, even though they can speak to the case and he cannot, than his is. The country is not now disposed to view the life of Mr. SUMNER by ections,—to remember San Domingo to th sclusion of Preston Brooks, or to forget the glorious services of the defender of Civi Rights in the uncertain speeches of a wavering party man. On the other hand, ex-Sec retary Fish and Gen. GRANT, when they ask to be judged by their San Domingo negotiations, will be likely to get more judgment than they bargained for. There will be recollections of mortifying exhibitions of igno rance, of compacts with irresponsible chief tains, of unauthorized diversions of Secret Service money, and, above all, of Barcock whose subsequent career was not of a natur to inspire confidence in any scheme eng neered by him.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT ON THE NEW

In February last a special committee of ive was appointed by the Illinois Senate t examine and report upon the new State House. This Committee consisted of Sen ators Jones, Whiting, RAINY, McCLELLAN, and FRANTZ. In a unanimous report they At the very outset your Committee was com

of the Board of State-House Comm the report continues: Reposing the utmost confidence in the Board of State-House Commissioners and the architect work-ing under its direction, the representatives of the people have all along provided them with every

After giving a history of the appointment

dollar of money they asked for.

Thus in 1867 the General Assembly appropriated \$450,000; in 1869, \$650,000; in 1871, \$600,000; n 1873, \$1,000,000; and in 1875, \$800,000-or rand total of \$3,500,000.

In 1870 the building had progressed so far, and

favorable contracts for its completion had been let, which enabled the Commissioners to authorita-tively assure the members of the Constitutional Convention, then in session, that the sum \$3,500,000 would prove amply sufficient to com-plete the building and furnish it, as also to finish the grounds round about it.

That sum of \$3,500,000 has been expended, and

to-day your Committee finds the building only par-tially completed, many departments of the State tially completed, many departments of the State Government unfinished, and the grounds unfenced. This, then, is the problem your Committee has sought to solve: For the last six years the Board of State-House Commissioners and the principal and acting architects have repeatedly as-sured the Governor, and through him proclaimed to the receipt that "for \$3.00000 we expected." to the people, that "for 3, 500, 000 we expect to complete the entire structure by the 1st day of January, 1877." Why these responsible persons have failed in the fulfillment of their oft-repeated pledge, is a subject of grave concern.

The only solution of this problem the Committee could give is as follows:

The larger portion of the expense of the building over the estimates has been caused, in the opinion of your Committee, by the excessive and elaborate ornamentation and by the many changes from the original plans. In ornamentation, the Supreme Court-room may be circu as an instance of excessive decoration,—a room upon which a large sum of money has been worse than uselessly expended. The change of plans for the dome has involved another additional heavy expense of \$295, 388.57.

The Committee also found that in many cases materials of such inferior quality had een used and the work so poorly done that it will soon have to be replaced by something etter and more substantial. The report closes with the following

recommendations:

1. A speedy enactment of a law to secure the additional ground south of the Capitol according to the bong given by certain citizens of Springdeld, as in the opinion of your Committee the people of the State will not vote any more money towards the new State-House unless the said ground is procured free of cost to the State.

2. That the office of State-House Commissioners and Secretary to the Board of State-House Commissioners be abolished, in accordance with the provisions of Senate Bill 307 now under consideration by the Senate, after the same is properly

ion by the Senate, after the same is properly

worthy Secretary have not yet been abolished,

nor have they resigned.

The Supervising Architect has not yet been

Until these very proper things are done we do not think the people of this State wil be in any great haste to vote another halfmillion dollars to finish the gilding and fres

coing on the new State-House.

This was the only Committee of the las General Assembly that examined witnesses and thoroughly investigated matters con nected with the new State-House. Being personal friends of those officers, they us nild language in relation to the Com ers and architect; but the plain English of it is, that they are not persons in whose hands any more of the people's money can safely be trusted. The testimony of sworn witnesses submitted with the report is upon many points more emphatic than the report itself. The more this new State-House affair is examined, the worse it appears.

The New Orleans Times says:

The Southern Pacific Road will be constructe with or without the help of Congress,—whethe Mr. Scorr succeeds or fails; and its construction will open all Texas to us, and turn a mighty vol-ume of trade this way. But there is no hope of an efficient system of levees without the aid of the

Federal Government.
The Federal Government is not going to levy taxes on all the rest of the Nation to build levees and reclaim wet land for the State of Louisiana. The General Govern ment is not going into any such business The only thing Congress will is to appropriate a small sum of money to open new outlets for the high water of the ower Mississippi to escape into the Gulf. There will be no quarter of a million of taxes appropriated to close the Bonnet Carre creasse. That break in the levee has lowered the Mississippi more than three feet in high water from New Orleans to Natchez, and fully two feet to Vicksburg. That relief to the flood did not cost a cent, and it has afforded more protection to the plantations along the river for 200 miles than would the expenditure of millions of dollars in building levees which the first high flood would be sure to

THE BALLOT-BOX GUARDS. The Republican Reform ticket will be elected to-morrow beyond all doubt, if ballot-box stuffing and false counting can be effectually guarded against. There is the real danger of the situation. The Ring have read the signs, and know they are whipp on a fair vote and an honest count. Unfortu nately for the honest citizens, the Ringsters ave control of the ballot-boxes, and the return have to be made to the desperate adventure LIEB, as County Clerk.

Next to getting out the full Reform vote, the most important thing is to watch the ballotboxes from the moment the polls open until they close, and from then until the votes are counted the result proclaimed, the poll-books signe and the boxes sealed up and delivered. The Republican "Bailot-Box Guards" have work to do. The Campaign Committee know and systematic efforts to prevent this contem

will be attempted. Are they making careful plated villainy? Nothing less than the sharpes vigilance will stop it. The Campaign Committee cannot give too much attention to this branch of their duties. The chief danger of defeat lies in that direction. It is not a great while ago that 4,000 stuffed tickets were returned as voted by the South-Town gang; and the same villain are now in the active employment of the Ringsters. Some of them are clerks in Ligg's office, and others are members of the Ring's Campaign Committee.

The ballot-box stuffing that was done at the

doption of the new Charter cannot vet be forgotten. The swindling perpetrated at that time in the First, Second, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth Wards was ful to contemplate. It could never have hap-pened if the opponents of the scheme had been watchful and vigilant; but they slept while the nemy sown tares in their wheat. Tares will sowed to-morrow if the Campaign Con ee do not keep their eyes open, for the Ringsters are perfectly desperate. They are having Rutgers College, N. J

the same sort of a time that the parrot enjoyed with the monkey. The students have hitherto armed with shot-guns, tearing up sidewalks to make bonfires with, and enlivening the reading of prayers with songs and dances, until the Faculty, becoming awearied, determined to expel a few of them. They did so, and among the victims selected was the champion athlete of the college, a young man who may have spelled "cat" with a "k" and two "t's," but who measured ever so many inches round the arm, could run a hundred yards in ever so few lour-barrel, and possessed many other intel-ectual gifts calculated to make him an orna ment to the college. To say that this blow has smitten the young men of Rutgers with dismay, would be to put it mildly. They always knew that the President was a good deal of an idiot, but they never fancied that he would much his diocy to the length of laying an impious hand upon the champion athlete of the college. It has already been declared that if the faculty persists in its course, the college crew will lose its race with Princeton, and the gravest fears ppear to be entertained by the students that unless the Faculty is brought to its senses p. d. q., the college will sink into nothing better than a mere institution of learning.

Up at the New York Democratic State Convention a few weeks ago, when a bould Brook-lyn Dimmycrat named Bob Furry got up to speak, some other statesman yelled "Put him out," and Mr. Furmy furiously yelled back that He filed in evidence a hand as big as a Cincinna other day another bould Brooklyn Din named DUNNE, originally a prize-fighter and gly, took hold of Mr. FUREY and im till his false teeth fell out. Thus we see that even Dimmycratic statesmen who have been prize-fighters and plug-uglies have their The New York Sun (Ind. Anti-Rep.) reviews

the elections to-morrow with the sapiency of men and owls, and comes to the conclusion that ticket he may propose to vote, should strike off the name of every incompetent, unfit, or cor-rupt candidate, whether he be running for legisnowever, omits to give any information as to what candidates are incompetent, unfit, or con rupt, and thus its advice is made to resemble closely that of the lamented "ARTHMUS WARD," who exhorted his feller-citizens to buckle on their armor, rush to the polls, and vote as they

The St. Louis Republican tells us, in its issuof last Wednesday, that the planet Uranus rises at forty minutes past midnight, and "may be found with good opera-glasses on a clear evening." In this respect, as in many others, St Louis is far ahead of Chicago. In this benighter city we cannot see a star or planet unless it be above our horizon.

Mistah Conkline is to be congratulated upo the exquisite political strategy in accordance with which the Republicans in the most impor-

tailed Democrat SCHELL, or the Democrat Morrisser. It is always some lation to reflect that neither of them w for Mistah Conkling for Senator in 18 for Mistah CONKLING for Senator in 1879, but that does not go far to console us for the se flection that by promoting an anti-Tammany boit the same great strategist has managed to bring out 8,000 or 10,000 additional votes for the Tammany-Canal Ring State ticket.

There must be some excellent reason when a Supreme-Court Judge will turn from the maits of a case to scathe a public officer. In his
denunciation of Linn's style of making up the
record in the tax-cases, Judge Walken characterizes the whole business as "bungling" and
"slovenly," and threatens litigants with the
costs if the matter is not straightened. The
tax-cover will arrange the matter. taxpayers will arrange the matter to the ser

The completion of the gilding, me freecoing, and other gimerack and ornamenal work on the State-House, can be safely pus-poned for awhite. There is no hurry in the case. Let Jake Bunn and his Board wait for the money. If they want to speculate, let then do it with their own funds. When the orns-mental work of the State-House is completed.

JAKE BONN and his Board peren JAKE BUNN and his Board peremptorily refuse to resign, as they had promised to do. Let the people refuse to vote the \$532,000 of extra tares for finishing the frescoing of the State-House. They had abundance of money to complete the structure, but managed to squander nearly a million of it, and now are bawling at the people to vote more for them to waste. Not a dollar!

The four North Side wards last fall all gave total vote was: For TILDEN, 7,525; HATES, 5,006; majority for TILDEN, 2,519. To-morrow those four wards will wipe out this majority and give McCrea and the whole Reform ticket not far from 500 majority, if there is fair play in

We have just one request to make of business men who neglect to-morrow to go and vote the Reform ticket; and that is, not to open their heads for one year about high county taxes.

The man who won't take the trouble to go to the polls to lower his taxes has no business to grumble because they are high. Is not that so

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has collected \$41,724, with lion's tail, put strychnine in his beer, and nitro-glycerine under his den. The business of oper-ating a skirmishing fund appears to be less formal and more lucrative than that of conduc-ing a savings bank or a life-assiffance compan.

The attention of the Workingmen is solid to the method employed by LIEB in securing the nomination of their party. Having bought their delegates, he temporarily deprived the Work-ingmen of a free and fair expression of ther views; but that expression will find its way through the medium of the polls to-morrow.

It is still a puzzle to the best-inform ers of the newspapers of England and America whether it is the authors of the funny things in Punch that write the oblivary poetry for the Philadelphia Ledger, or the authors of the oblivary poetry in the Ledger that throw off the comic things for Punch. We think so too. LIEB is threatening to sue everybody for lib

who doesn't praise his management of the County Clerk's office. Perhaps he will also sue Judge WALKER, of the Supreme Court, for his scathing denunciation of the bungling, blunder-ing, shocking manner in which Lies makes up As the Registry law is not in force at this elec-

ion, the voting will be done very rapidly. Hence there will be very little delay at any of the polls; and business-men who are in a hury need spend but a few minutes in getting in their About forty-eight hours from now several hundred exchanges that have been making con-fident predictions about how the elections to-

norrow would go, will be calling upon the rocks nd mountains to fall upon th Boston is said to rejoice in the posses

had the misfortune of attending a Boston me ing knows that it is anæsthetic culture in dead arnest. Chloroform is nothing to it. LIEB's refusal to pay his delegate-bills is a

confession that defeat is upon him. By the way, have his clerks succeeded yet in getting any account of the \$3,000 they contributed for campaign purposes?

And the Lord said unto SAMUEL, whose name also was Cox, "Where art thou, SAMUEL!" And SAMUEL answered and said, "Here, Lord, n the Committee on the Library, cuss it." Large rewards ought to be offered for the de-

tection of repeaters and ballot-box stuff Enough should be offered to tempt confeder 'squeal" on the other rascals. If it is worth \$35 to a ward-bummer to vote for Lieb in a convention, how much more is it worth to honest men to keep him out of office!

JOHN KELLY is like FORNEY—he has "two newspapers—both daily," the New York Expressed Star. They are also both weakly.

The Ringsters are praying for rain to-mo

But, no matter if it rains pitchforks, the Re-There is one thing to be said of TOM LYNCE:

When he bought an enemy or sold a friend, the ash always changed hands. The country printer's bill-They All "Do"

PERSONAL. Jefferson Davis and wife are visiting their

Nearly all the new Congressmen from the outh were in the Confederate army. The report that ex-Mayor Oakey Hall is in New York seems to be no longer in need of verifi-

S. S. Cox is to give the semi-cente oration on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Delta Phi Society. The Rev. James Freeman Clarke has be-

gun a series of sermons on "Christian Self-Cal-ture, or Integral Education." Mr. Longfellow considers Thackeray the master of English prose, and 'Esmond written work of fiction in the language.

Mr. James Brown, the former head of the great banking-house of Brown Brothers & died in New York recently. He retired from rm twenty years ago.

A St. Louis bank-cashier and a physician had a bloody fight in the hottest room of a Turkish bath-establishment recently. The floor was so had that it was impossible to touch foot to it without

The San Francisco Chronicle says: "George William Curtis, editor of Harper's Westly, bein offered by President Hayes the position of Ministe to England, declined, because he prefers his piscass editor."

There has been a row at Rutgers and three young men have been suspended in con-sequence, among them the stroke of the colleg-crew, upon whom the affections of all the under

When Dom Pedro reached Rio he scowled at the elaborate and expensive decorations, refused to listen to the lengthy addresses of the authorities, and rushed to the Imperial chapel with

out speaking to any one.

Mr. Frederick Douglass appeared before a colored andlence in Baltimore on Monday night to lecture on "William the Silent." After he have talking nearly two hours, he announced the was "half done his lecture, and had not control william the Silent vat."

FOREI

Roumania Sink Her Heavy B Russia's

Russia at Present Speedy Termi the W

She Will Deman Autonomy un man Pri

The Cardinals Abou Their Absolut Elect a I Duke De Brogl

by a Bon

Candid A Sudden Impetus the Imperialistic

a Sensation Ponyer-Quertier to He inet About to I

THE W REINFORC CONSTANTINOPLE, NOV. of twenty-six battalions

The Russians advancing to roum were compelled to re ot a snow-storm.

Changes in the Ministry is thought Sadyk and Save peace Ministry.

ROUMANIA'S H.

LONDON, NOV. 4.—A Vi

tive. The full strength of was sent into the field at th war. Some companies now eer, and, as there is no rese is disorganized. After of the 19th the Roun them to certain death. Th

Large bodies of troops Tirnova, and reinforcement are being echeloned on th Tirnova tine.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4. gaining ground here that p be finished this year. Cert will be made. It is genera will be made. It is genera the event of success, Russ free passage of the straits, of Northern Bulgaria u Prince, with the guarantee

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A cor Turks in Asia, after showi servation, that Mukhtar Kars was the wildest rout, Kars is almost hopeless

hars is almost hopeless, visions, 4,000 sick and wor no firewood.

A correspondent with quarters in Asia, under degraphs that Gen. Heyman on-shot of Mukhtar

graphs that Gen. Heyman mon-shot of Mukhtar Pasi THE TURKISH CO.

Shumla is the centre of rangements of Mehemet Ino supply department, Turkish system of provisemed involved in myse ever, very little mystery a passion for centralization of administration upon on ism, and the Commande own arrangements for sure-in-Chief being now ab locum tenens in Shumla, In the absence of any bullock wagons have be miles around. Each wag pair of bullocks, is bound during this time no wages the driver and his beasts of biscuit and chopped The quantity of biscried up to the fattons per week. Of sent from Constantinoplin two weekly shipments, by the bakers of this place. The wagons convey this thack sick and wounded, and cavalry horses is supt the contractor in most care.

the contractor in most caport.

The Turkish soldier biscuit, with a dish of stemeat and vezetables, stew is actually a cupecially in the spring when lamb is fat well remember one sprin of delicate health and daby repeated spoonfuls an ment the quality of the sfor the evening meal of But I hear the quantity of the start the front, where the uncertain, and four shafor a battalion. Let it average sheep of this paryield more than thirty if the kettle, including flescera.

The camp-soup last his green tomatoes, in a solits of fatless mutton.
taste the compound, b smelt sour, and did not s fort in it for a drizzly the Turkish commissaria. the Turkish commissaria as its resources. I nave about it, except that all the army stretches out i rection, and then the the fodder falls, and maintain itself by foragi

ATROC DREADFUL DEE Correspondence N
Camp of the Turkiss
Sept. 20.— . . I had he
the village that there we heads kicking about the cared to go and see the afternoon during the fes er it was my custom to ain, which was situate

the road, about mile distant from wash. On the third day to return by another pat ditch. I was walking al of the burning sun, the ere in the rubbish a heads! It was that of a light hair, but without has awollen eyelids were clo gray color, which mad ject I ever saw. Myriaut it, and there are at ditch in my future, at ditch in my future, in, but I heard that to SCHELL, or the short-haired BY. It is always some conso-te neither of them will vote a see for Senator in 1879, but to console us for the re-comoting an anti-Tampana omoting an anti-Tammany strategist has managed to 0,000 additional votes for th-ing State ticket.

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law is not in force at this elec ll be done very rapidly. Hence little delay at any of the ssemen who are in a hurry lew minutes in getting in their

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to rejoice in the possession of and any one who has ever e of attending a Boston meet-is anæsthetic culture in dead orm is nothing to it.

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RSONAL

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ouglass appeared before Baltimore on Monday night in the Silent." After he had we hours, he announced that is lecture, and had not com-yet."

FOREIGN.

Roumania Sinking under Her Heavy Burden as Russia's Ally.

Russia at Present Hopeful of Speedy Termination of the War.

She Will Demand Bulgarian Autonomy under a German Prince.

The Cardinals About to Declare Their Absolute Right to Elect a Pope.

Duke De Broglie Defeated by a Bonapartist Candidate.

A Sudden Impetus Thereby Given the Imperialistic Cause, and a Sensation Created.

Ponyer-Quertier to Head the New Cabinet About to Be Formed.

THE WAR. REINFORCEMENTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.—A reinforcemen of twenty-six battalions has been sent to Or-

The Russians advancing from Olti to Ter-Erzeroum were compelled to retire in consequence of a snow-storm.

SICK OF WAR. Changes in the Ministry are talked of, and it s thought Sadyk and Safvet Pashas will form a peace Ministry.

peace Ministry.

ROUMANIA'S HARD LOT.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A Vienna correspondent writes: "There is much discontent in Roumania concerning the war. There is hardly a family in Moldavia which has not lost a relative. The full strength of the Roumania correct. tive. The full strength of the Roumanian army was sent into the field at the beginning of the war. Some companies now have only one offi-eer, and, as there is no reserve officers, the army is disorganized. After the engagement of the 19th the Roumanians threatened mutiny if further attempt were made to lead them to certain death. The Roumanian Chamand immediately reprorogued. Thus all chance of Roumania's retiring from the war seems to

TIRNOVA. Large bodies of troops are being massed at Tirnova, and reinforcements constantly arriving are being echeloned on the Sistova, Biela, and

St. Petersburg, Nov. 4.—The idea is rapidly gaining ground here that perhaps the war may be finished this year. Certainly a great effort will be made. It is generally believed that, in the event of success, Russia will demand the free passage of the straits, and the autonomy of Northern Bulgaria under some German Prince, with the gravantes of the Great Royers. Prince, with the guarantee of the Great Powers.

IN ASIA MINOR.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent with the Turks in Asia, after showing, from personal ob-servation, that Mukhtar Pasha's retreat on Kars was the wildest rout, says the condition of Kars is almost hopeless. There are few pro-visions, 4,000 sick and wounded, and absolutely ao firewood.

A correspondent with the Russian head-

quarters in Asia, under date of Sunday, telenon-shot of Mukhtar Pasha's position.

THE TURKISH COMMISSARIAT.

Shumla Correspondence London Times.

Shumla is the centre of the commissariat arsingements of Mehemet Ali's army. There is Shumla is the centre of the commissariat arrangements of Mehemet Ali's army. There is no supply department, and consequently the Turkish system of provisioning an army has seemed involved in mystery. There is, however, very little mystery about it. The Turkish passion for centralization throws all the weight of administration upon one point in the mechanism, and the Commander-in-Chief makes his own arrangements for supply. The Commander-in-Chief being now absent, Raouf Pasha, his locum tenens in Shumla, directs the business. In the absence of any military train, all the bullock wagous have been requisitioned for miles around. Each wagon, with driver and a pair of bullocks, is bound to serve for a month; during this time no wages or hire is paid, but the driver and his beasts are entitled to a ration of biscuit and chopped straw respectively. The quantity of biscuit now being carried up to the front is about 450 tons per week. Of this 375 tons is sent from Constantinople by the Seraskerlate in two weekly shipments, the rest is furnished by the bakers of this place, Silistria, and Varna. The wagons convey this to the front and take back sick and wounded. Fodder for artillery and cavalry horses is supplied by contracts, and the contractor in most cases furnishes the transport.

The Turkish soldier receives a ration of

The Turkush soldier receives a ration of biscuit, with a dish of stew at night, made of meat and vegetables. In barracks this stew is actually a culinary triumph, especially in the spring and early summer, when lamb is fat and onions fresh, I well remember one spring seeing a noble Lord, of delicate health and dainty appetite, testing by repeated spoonfuls and with evident enjoyment the quantity of the succulent meas prepared for the evening meal of a provincial garrison. But I hear the quantity of the stew is very slender at the front, where the supply of vegetables a uncertain, and four sheep the daily allowance for a battalion. Let it be remarked that an average sheep of this part of the world does not yield more than thirty pounds of material for the kettle, including flesh, bone, and edible viscera.

The camp-sounlast hight was chiefly made of

cera.

The camp-soup last hight was chiefly made of green tomatoes, in a sea of which bobbed rare bits of fatless mutton. I was not tempted to taste the compound, but it looked green and smelt sour, and did not seem to have much comfort in it for a drizzly night. The subject of the Turkish complianciant is as soon exhausted the Turkish commissariat is as soon exhausted as its resources. I have said all there is to say

seventy thousand regular troops et is supposed to have had in Angust last; 12,000 he has received since that date; and now he must have libour the treatment of the village that there were five or six Russian heads kicking about the road, but I had not cared to go and see them. Every morning and afternoon during the few days I was in Ketchiler it was my custom to walk down to the fountain, which was situated in a field across the road, about a quarter of a mile distant from my quarters, to wash. On the third day of my stay I happened to return by another path, which passed by a dry ditch. I was walking slowly along in the heat of the burning sun, thinking at the moment of absent friends and home. When I suddenly stopped, horror stricken, at the edge of the ditch. There in the rubbish and weeds lay one of the beads! It was that of a young man with crisp, light hair, but without beard or mustache; the swollen eyelids were closed and the mouth washalf open; there was an expression of peaceful repose on the features, but the whole head was of a ghastly livid, brownish, gray color, which made it the most borrible object I ever saw. Myriads of flies were buzzing about it, and there arose from the diten the sickening odor of corruption. I did not pass by that dutch in my future/expeditions to the fountain, but I heard that the head was afterwards buried with the cap—the kepi of a private sol-

dier, with the number "140" on the front—which lay beside it.

When it is considered that in all the engagements fought in Bulgaria in which the Turks have been victorious there have been no Russian wounded brought into the Turkish hospitals, the inference is obvious; either the Russians invariably succeeded, even in the haste and confusion of retreat, in carrying off all their wounded, or else the wounded were killed by the victors. After every battle that has been fought, on this side of the Jantra, at least, the Bashi-Bazouks who swarm around the Turkish regular army have overrun the field immediately after the close of the engagement. I was informed by an eyewitness that on one occasion he saw the Bashi-Bazouks go up to three wounded Russians in a wood and mercliesely cut their throats. During the battle of Karahassan a Russian officer was taken prisoner in the village by the Nizams, or regular troops, who relieved him of his sword, revolver, and watch, but offered him no personal injury; soon afterward some redifs, the soldiers of the second ban, or reserve, came rushing up the street, mad with fury, and instantly killed the unfortunate officer. So far as I can ascertain there have been no instances in which the soldiers of the regular army have broken loose from the control of their officers, even in the heat of battle, though probably even they have occasionally wreaked their vengeance on the dead bodies of their nemies. It seems to be a Mussulman failing to cut off the heads of their foes after death.

I was told that during the battle of Karahassan, while Nedjib Pasha, the General commanding the main attack on the village, was standing beneath a tree, looking at the progress of their foes after death.

I was told that during the battle of Karahassan, while Nedjib Pasha, the General commanding the main attack on the village, was standing the main attack on the village, was standing the main attack on the regular the face of the Commanded in person. The General was standing with his staff looking on at t

dripping head which he grasped by the hair. The man was mad with the fury of battle, and actually shook the dripping head—so they say—in the face of the Commander-in-Chief, who immediately ordered him under arrest.

There is another and more fearful story which was current in Karahassan after the battle, and which was told me by creditable eye-witnesses. On the day after the battle there were gathered in Karahassan four doctors of the Stafford House Society and several correspondents; and, as was natural, we spent the whole day in seeing the sights of the place and going over the battle-field, with a view of getting a good idea of the positions of the armies. I have already mentioned the heads, but there was another "sight," which, I am glad to say, I did not see, but which some of the others saw. By the side of the main road leading through the villages of ketchiler and Karahassan, which was the line of advance of the attacking brigade, there was the stark naked body of a Russian soldier with a stake driven into his body in a shameful and disgusting manner. From what I could gather the man had been killed by the foremost troops during the attack, for it was related to me that when the main body and supports passed along the road the dreadful object was there, and was greeted by some of the triumphant soldiery with brutal jests and laughter. They recognized in it the retailation for the women and children of their faith massacred by the "Legion of Vengeance," south of the Balkans, and thought, perhaps, of the henna-stained fingers hacked from the hands of the women, of the fifteen women locked into a house, abandoped to a while to the lust of the Bulgarians, and

fifteen women locked into a house, abandoped for a while to the lust of the Bulgarians, and then burned alive.

FRANCE. A NEW CABINET. Paris, Nov. 4.- The announcement of a new Cabinet, with Pouyer Quertier as President and Count de Vougue, now Ambassador to Austria, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected in the Journal Officiel, Tuesday. It is believed that De Welche, Prefect of the Department of Nord, and Senators Montgolfier and Delsol, both of the Right, will be members.

DENIAL.

The Francais denies that De Gortaut Biron, mbassador to Germany, has resigned. THE ELECTION.

PARIS, Nov. 4—Midnight.—Little is known yet of the results of the elections for Councils-General. Duke de Broglie and Admiral Ronciere le Noury failed of re-election. Fouquet, Bonapartist, has been elected in place of the A SENSATION CREATED.

elections as far as known show that twentyeight Republicans and nine Conservatives have been elected to the Councils-General, and the Duke de Broglie's defeat by a Bonapartist creates a great sensation, and will have considerable influence on the decisions of the Government. The Conservatives allege that the following list of members of the new Cabinet is definitely known, but its authenticity is contested in all Liberal circles: Pouyer Quertier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance; De Welche, Minister of the Interior; De Vogue, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Delsoe, Minister of Justice; Dumas, Minister of Public Instruction; Montgolfier Minister of Public Works; Clement, Minister of Agriculture. It is not thought such a Ministry can be satisfactory to the Left.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Jean Baptiste Duvergier, the distinguished jurist, is dead.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Investigation into the recent attempt to foment disturbances has resulted in the arrest of twelve Republicans and the seizure of compromising papers.

ROME. IMPORTANT DISCUSSION. ROME, Nov. 4 .- The Vatican Council have been discussing the expediency of abolishing the right of veto on the election of Popes

claimed by Austria, France, and Spain.

CUBA. ONLY "A FEW BANDITS" LEFT, BUT CAMPOS WANTS 15,000 MORE MEN AND \$25,000,000 TO BAG THEM-THE CAPTURE OF PRESIDENT

Correspondence New York Sun. HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Oct. 10, Martinez Campos sent a telegram to Madrid, the tenor of which was, that the Villas Department was completepacified, the Central Department almost pac field, and all that remained of the insurrection were a few groups of bandits. But, notwith-standing this satisfactory state of things, he insists upon being immediately, reinforced with 15,000 fresh men, in addition to the 12,000 he has received since Sept. 1. He wants these men, he says in his dispatch to Gen. Ceballos, for the final and thorough pacification of the country. Seventy thousand regular troops he is supposed to have had in August last; 12,000 he has re-ceived since that date; and now he must have

last November, it might, if applied to its legiti-mate object, tend somewhat to check the fast-growing mutiny in the army, and the dally-in-creasing desertion from its ranks. But, if it was wanted to buy up the Cuban people, Gen. Martinez Campos estimate was ridiculously low.

creasing desertion from its ranks. But, if it was wanted to buy up the Cuban peonle, Gen. Martinez Campos' estimate was ridiculously low.

The Diario de la Marina of the 23d inst. published, with a grand flourish of trumpets, a telegram from Martinez Campos to Jovellar, giving an account of the surrender of a number of important Cuban officers. The facts are as follows:

Estevan. Varona, N. Castellamos, Antonio Bello, Jose Urioste, Jaime Santiesteban, officers, and Felix Marcano, N. Martinez, Flamon Rios, Arcadio Bello, and Juan Rivero, soldiers in the liberating army, surrendered to the Spanish authorities in Manzanillo. Gen. Cortijo, to whom these traitors surrendered, appointed a sub-committee from among them to carry to the Cuban Congress, then at Jobo Dulce, near Holguin, a definite basis of settlement. The main feature was that the Cuban army should lay down its arms, and rely upon Spanish magnanimity and clemency! Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban Secretary of War, met the sub-committee at Jobo Dulce. He listened to what they had to say, and that sealed their doom. They came under the law passed by the Cuban Congress last session, that any one bringing propositions of peace to the Government, either verbal or written, unless said propositions were based upon a recognition of the independence of Cuba, should be treated as a sey. A court-martial was called, Varona, Castellanos, and Bello were sentenced to be hanged, and Santiesteban to be dropped from the ranks. Varona and Castellanos were hanged on the same day. Bello and Santiesteban managed to bribe the sentries, and escaped into Manzanillo, where they related the tragic result of their mission. Gen. Cortijo immediately offered the Cuban traitors, who had already received money, further sums of gold if they would act as guides to the Spanish troops, and lead them to the spet where the Cuban Government was located. He threatened to shoot them if they refused. These scoundrels, who had previously lain in ambush for and killed Don Eduardo Machado, a Representat

gress for the Villas Department, accepted Gen. Cortigo's offer, and President Estrada was captured.

The result of all this treason is beneficial to the cause of free Cuba. It has proved that the Spanish Commander-in-Chief is most anxious to make peace. He has recognized the existence of the Cuban Government by sending propositions of peace directly to it, and, finally, he has allowed the Cuban people an opportunity of proving to the whole country—an opportunity of proving to the whole country—an opportunity of which they gladly availed themselves—that they will listen to no propositions from Spain short of independence. The fate of Varona and Castellanos will warn traitors.

The Spanish papers of this city give ridiculous versions of the affair. Some of them assert that the traitors were furnished with a letter from President Estrada to Gen. Martinez Campos; others that they carried a commission from the Cuban Congress authorizing them to treat. These are mere tables.

Vice-President Francisco Javier Cespedes, brother of the immortal Carlos Mannel de Cespedes, becomes ex-officio President of Cuba. Another Representative will be elected from the Villas in place of Don Eduardo Machado; and the Cuban army, which is the embodiment of the Cuban people in its war against Spain, is as determined as ever to achieve independence. The war still goes on all over the island. The Cubans occupy most of the interior, from Cape Maisi westward to the jurisdiction of Colon. The Spanish papers publish official reports of almost daily encounters in every section. Gen. Roloff, who commands the Cuban Third Army Corps in the Villas, has issued a stirring address to the young Cuban students of this and other cities. It is already producing good results among Cubans who have hitherto been rather shamefully apathetic in the cause of their country.

The coming campaign will be a hot one. There are over 18.600 well-drilled, well-dised.

The coming campaign will be a hot one. There are over 18,000 well-drilled, well-disciplined, and well-armed men in the ranks of the interating army. To cope with these, according to the estimate which Martinez Campos himself furnished to the home Government, he would require 90,000 Spanish soldiers. The whole force which he can dispose for active operations force which he can dispose for active operations in the coming campaign will not exceed 40,000 to 45,000. He has to day no less than 18,500 men sick in hospitals, besides 2,800 more incapacitated for even garrison-service, who will be shipped to Spain in the steamers of next month.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

IN CANADA. MONTREAL, Nov. 4.—Two heavy shocks of earthquake were felt here at 2 o'clock this morning. The second shock was very distinct, and lasted twenty seconds. It was felt most severely in the upper parts of the city Houses shook, movable articles scattered about, glass broken, etc. The citizens were much alarmed, as there was no mistaking the nature of the unusual commotion. Dispatches from Ottawa and Cornwall say violent shocks were experienced at those places at the same time. It pears to have extended over a large extent of territory, but, so far, no reports of damage are

received.
St. Johns, Nov. 4.—About 1:55 this morning a severe shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds, was felt here. It commenced with a low, rumbling sound, ending with a heavy jar, shaking the buildings and contents very much. Some cases of furniture, etc., being upset, are reported. Its course appeared to be from west to east.

IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—An earthquake was felt at about 2 this morning in New Hampshire, Vermont, and Western Massachusetts. At Lebanon, N. H., buildings were shaken and belis rung. The shock lasted forty minutes. At Montpelier, Vt., people were awakened by successive shocks, lasting some fifteen minutes. At Northampton, Mass., glass was broken, furniture shaken, and people awakened.

The shock was also experienced in Hartford, and adjoining towns.

IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Dispatches from Og-densburg, Plattsburg, Schuylerville, and other places along that line, report quite an earthquake shock at 2 this morning. Buildings were shaken, inhabitants aroused, and crockery broken.

FIRES.

AT GLASGOW, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4 .- A Courier-Journal Glasgow (Ky.) special says that about 2 o'clock Sun day morning a fire broke out in the grocery of J. W. Dickey and spread over the entire block from Man and Green streets to Man and Cross streets. J. W. Dickey, J. C. Depp, J. Leach, and Joseph Solomon were burnt out. Loss cov-ered by part insurance. The fire was subdued at 5 a.m.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—A busines block on Washington street, owned by John Huegele, saloon-keeper, was burned to-night.

Loss on stock and goods, \$10,000; fully insured in the Ætna and other companies. Johnston's stove store, adjoining, was damaged about \$3,000; also insured. IN NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A fire in the rear of the building 120 and 122 William street to-night caused a damage of \$30,000. Gifford, Sherman & Innis, drugs, lose \$30,000; insured.

AT HARRISBURG, PA. HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 4.—An incendiary fired Wisser & Bender's lumber-yard early to-day, burning over 2,000,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$25,000.

OCEÁN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Nov. 4.—Arrived—The steame Weser, from Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 4.—Arrived—The steam ship Adriatic, from New York. New York, Nov. 4.—Arrived—The City of Chester, from New York.
New York, Nov. 4.—Arrived—The steamship Celtic, from Liverpool.

How the Pope Was Saved.

How the Pope Was Saved.

Boston Journal.

The Marquis de Surge, a zealous Roman Catholic, has published a book in which he tells a number of things concerning the Pope. One of them is that in 1866, the Pope being seriously ill, a' young lady of Marseilles, named Leautard, resolved to offer up her life in his place, and asked his permission to do so. After some thought the Pope told her to go and do what the Spirit of God suggested to her. The next day she partook of the sacrament, expressed the desire of her heart fervently, was seized with a sharp pain, and in three days was dead. On hearing of her death Pio Nono exclaimed: "So soon accepted!" The Marquis professes his belief that this sacrifice made in his benalf accounts for the Pope's long life.

POLITICAL.

A Democratic Estimate of the Election Prospects in Pennsylvania.

Diverse Views Concerning the Future of the Republican Party.

The President's Southern Policy Discussed from a Non-Party Standpoint.

A Constitutional Requirement, and Necessary Condition of Peace and Order.

PENNSYLVANIA. THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The Times has re-

eived estimates from both Republican and mocratic Chairmen in eighty of the 130 counties of Pennsylvania. These estimates indicate a light and rather close vote, with the probe pilities in favor of the Democrats. The Repub lican State Committee, through Chairman Wilson, claim that they will have the State by 6,000 majority, allowing Republican majorities of 10,000 in Philadelphia and 4,500 in Pittsburg. The Democratic State Committee figure higher, claiming it for their party by not less than 13,000, allowing a Republican majority of 5,000 in Philadelphia and 3,000 in Pittsburg. It is generally conceded that Sterrett, for Supreme Judge, will lead the Republican, and Noyes, for Treasurer, the Democratic ticket. Indeed, the election of the latter is not seriously questioned.

ly questioned.

Says: "The State will be Democratic, mainly by Republican tolerance, and the measure of the majority will be defined by the measure of Republican cussedness." In these uncertain times, with a variety of unknown quantities entering into the calculations, the safe way is to give the Democratic majority a latitude of from 10,000 to 40,000.

A PARTY-LEADER WANTED. TWO REPUBLICAN VIEWS THE POSITIONS OF "REGULAR" AND "INDEPENDENT" MEN— HAS THE PARTY SURVIVED ITS USEFULNESS!— TAMMANY HALL AND THE SOUTH-THE BASIS

FOR A DIVISION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. Correspondence New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—Conversation in a newspaper office between a Republican of the "old regular" stripe and an Independent Republican, who was a Liberal in 1872, and is "not much of a party man" now (chiefly interesting to people who like to speculate about the future of politics, and who think that important changes are close at hand):

Regular Republican-"Things look rather blue for us, don't they? With a solid Democracy facing us, and our lown party divided into Administration and anti-Administration factions, and without any united purpose with regard to resumption, currency, or any other questions, it looks as if we were fast going to the devil. There is only one course which will anally as to become one course which will enable us to keep up the party and make a fight in 1880. Our people

party and make a night in 1880. Our people must get together on a well-defined plan of action, and the President must come to them and work with them.

Independent Republican—"I am not much concerned about the future of the party. Perhaps it has served out its term of enlistment, as Mr. Evarts says. Maybe it would be better to muster it out of service, and enlist its members for a new term, to accomplish new results hav-Mr. Evarts says. Maybe it would be better to muster it out of service, and enlist its members for a new term, to accomplish new results having a bearing on living issues. We have been ruuning upon memories as long as we can. Pardon me, but I know what you are about to reply. You will say that we cannot disband in the face of the enemy, and that any disintegration on our part will let the Democracy into power. Very likely. But, if we are not agreed upon some vital principles, disintegration is inevitable; and, if it must come, I would rather see the old party go into history as having voluntarily disbanded when its work was accomplished, than have it linger feebly on the stage. It has always seemed to me a fine ending to the career of the Wnig party that it died as soon as its usefulness ceased. In the language of the comic song, 'When it died, it died all over.' For a generation it contained the best brains in the country, but, when it ceased to have a strong hold upon the people, it voluntarily gave place to a young and vigorous organization.'"

Regular Republican—"I don't see the paralle! In my opinion the Republican party has not survived its usefulness. We are comfronted

In my opision the Republican party has not survived its usefulness. We are confronted with the danger of another long period of comination. I take no stock in the sentimental idea that the South is going to divide just in time to save us from defeat. In politics it is always safe to presume that our adversaries will do what is clearly for their own interests to do. Now, what is plainer than that it is for the interest of the South to hang together? In alliance with the three States controlled by Tammany Hall, the solid South can elect a President and get possession of the vast patron-In my opinion the Republican party has not In alliance with the three States controlled by Tammany Hall, the solid South can elect a President and get possession of the vast patronage of the Government. For what earthry reason, then, should the South divide? The politicians of that section are the shrewdest in the country. Now, as I believe the Southern States will every one vote for the Democratic candidate for President in 1880, I conclude that the mission of the Republican party is by no means accomplished. Our party grew out of Northern antagonism to the designs of the South. That antagonism exists to-day, and will exist for a generation to come, and as much longer as the South is controlled by a body of landed aristocrats. So the party which is the organized expression of the idea that the South ought not to rule the country, has still an ample field for action."

Independent Republican—" Granting your premises, your conclusions follow; but I don't believe that the South can remain a solid force in our politics now that the institution of Siavery is gone. Why will not the causes which produce a diversity of opinion in the North operate at the South? I take it that they are human beings down there as well as ourselves."

Slaver is gone. Why will not the causes which produce a diversity of opinion in the North operate at the South! I take it that they are human beings down there as well as ourselves."
Regular Republican-"Because there is no many the state of the state o

not three being a suncent motive; ours cannot."

Regular Republican—"The old Southern questions are settled, I grant, but there is a new one. It is whether the Southern oligarchy, with increased power based on the votes of the negroes who dare not vote as they wish, shall get possession of the General Government in 1880. Your dream of a great National Union party, under the leadership of Mr. Hayes, is very fine, and Southern statesmen will encourage it until the time comes for them to show their hands. Then you will see how little substance there is in it."

Independent Republican—"You are trying to project the Past into the Future. You will fail."

Regular Republican—"Well, we shall see.

fail."
Regular Republican—"Well, we shall see.
All we want is a leader. There never was such
an opportunity for practical statesmanship. If
the President would send theorists to the rear
and take the advice of practical men, he might
get lead of the party, and insure it a victory in
1880."
E. V. S.

HAYES' SOUTHERN POLICY.

EXTRACTS FROM PROPERTY HINSDALE'S NEW WORK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. Special Correspondence of The Tribune. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 3.—I have been shown advance sheets of a work on "President Hayes' Southern Policy," by B. A. Hinsdale, A. M., President of Hiram College, and have read it carefully through. The author advances a new and, so far as is apparent, an entirely conclusive argument. He opens with the declaration that he is the representative of no political party, and that no one is responsible for what he says except nimself. He then makes the broad as-sertion that "President Hayes' Southern policy is the plain meaning of the National Constitution, the plain duty of a law-abiding, patriotic President, and a necessary condition of peace and order in the Southern States," and proceeds with an exhaustive constitutional argument to prove it. I will synopsize

THE POINTS MADE.

The American Union was born with our independence; the States are no older than the Nation, and the Nation no older than the States. The two are mutually dependent, neither creating the other, both beginning to exist by the power of the same act,—the Declaration of Independence. From the beginning, the powers of government were in a general manner divided between the Continental Congress, representing the Nation, and the State Govern-ments. This was by general consent, and by no legislative or formal act. It was necessary and patural and not the result of formal logic. In the rough distribution of powers at the beginning, the larger share fell to the States, from the fact that they were old political communites, having been Colonies before July 4, 1776. They had some institutions,—some political machinery,—while the Nation had to create its institutions and machinery de novo. The Nation

was thus left almost helplessly weak.

With the adoption of the articles of confederation in 1781, the young Nation began its sec-ond phase of life. These articles amounted to simply a ratification of what had been the making legal of the state of affairs which had existed since the Declaration of Independence in

A REVOLUTIONARY STATE. To be sure there were some national powers granted by the "Articles," but these were ren dered practically inoperative by this proviso: dered practically inoperative by this proviso:

The United States, in Congress assembled, shall
never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque
and reprise in time of peace, nor lenter into any
treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate
the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums or expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of
the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills,
nor borrow money on the credit of the United
States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the
number of ressels of war to be built or purchased,
or the number of land or sea forces to be raised,
nor appoint a Commander-in-Chief of the army or
navy, unless nine States assent to the same.

This important state of affairs stood in a fair

This important state of affairs stood in a fair way to remain so long as the articles did, for there was a provision requiring the concurrence of all the States in case of amendment. One of the earliest writers upon constitutional subjects detected the great weakness of the articles, and made bold to set it forth in the following lan-

They may make and conclude treaties; but can only recommend the observance of them. They may apoint ambassadore; but cannot even defray the expenses of their tables. They may borrow money in their own name on the faith of the Union; but cannot pay a dollar. They may coin money; but they cannot purchase an ounce of bullion. They may make war, and even determine what number of troops is necessary; but cannot raise a single soldier. In short, they may declare everything, but do nothing.

And Fisher Ames saw the same defect, and was free to point it out.

was free to point it out. THE RESULTS OF SUCH A CONSTITUTION as this is well known. The Nation became the buffet of the States and the contempt of foreign Powers, so much so that one of the contemporaries of Washington said: "The United States presents the awful spectacle of a Nation without a Government."

The Constitution, which was adopted in 1787, remedied all the more apparent defects of the Confederation. It widened the sphere of the nation, did away with its State or league character, and brought the General Governmen

acter, and brought the General Government directly face to face with the citizen. It was a union of the people, not of the States. Now Congress could do all that it could not do before. The American Union was able without let or hindrance to draft men for the armies, tax for revenue, imprison and hang; and the Constitution itself, and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and national treaties were made the supreme law of the land.

The author insists that though the Constitution is thus perfect in itself, it is still only one-half of a complete political system; that while it grants some of the more striking powers, still there are many fully as much or more necessary to the well being of society which are not noticed at all,—these reside in the States. The Nation did not become so centralized with the adoption of the new Constitution as to destroy or absorb the State Governments. They continued to exist, performing most of their former functions.

The author then lays down

FOUR PROFOSITIONS:

1. With us the people are the ultimate source of political power.

2. The people, in a general or authoral capacity,

is constantly subject to two jurisdictions, the State and the National. To illustrate: Two men break into a country store and post-office. Both enter at the same hole, by the same means. One steals post-office funds and the other groceries. The procery theft is arrested by a Constable, and prosecuted by the State courts. The post-office thief is arrested by the United States Marshal, and tried by the United States Courts. One is pardoned, if at all, from the Capital of the State; the other from the Capital of the United States.

During the strike of last summer the Government could have put soldiers upon the mailtrains to protect the mails and postal clerks, but not to protect the baggage, or even the lives of passengers. Col. Scott, in his recent article in the North American Review, called attention to another anomaly:

The only roads which could procure prompt pro-

another anomaly:

The only roads which could procure prompt protection, and immunity from interference were those whose misfortune had made them bankrupt, and placed them in the direct custody of Receivers appointed by the United States Courts. To the aid of these roads the United States Marshal could call United States troops.

This is a division of powers and prerogatives which is wholly inexplicable to a foreigner, but it is our system.

Protection of society against domestic violence is a duty directly withheld from the nation and granted to the State. In all ordinary cases the State must preserve peace and punish crime.

The National Government cannot enter a State

is a duty directly withheld from the nation and granted to the State. In all ordinary cases the State must preserve peace and punish crime.

The National Government cannot enter a State to quell a riot or put down an insurrection against State authority until it is invited to do so. The President, whose duty it is to furnish the needed aid, knows nothing officially of either riot or insurrection until he is officially informed by the State authorities. Hence, Molly Maguires may harry the mining districts of Pennsylvania as Rob Roy harried the Marches of Llangollen, or Ku-Klux may burn negro cabins and murdor negroes in the Carolinas: but the President cannot stop either without State permission. It is true that if the domestic violence disturb the normal operations of the National Government—if a post-office be besieged, a mail-train attacked, a custom-house threatened, a national tax resisted—the Nation can deal with these these things in so far as National authority is interfered with, and no farther; but these things do not constitute "domestic violence" in the sense of the Constitution. But the Constitution foresees occasions when the State will be unable to preserve the peace, and it provides for them empowering and commanding the Nation to aid the State when the State call when In session or when it can be convened, the Governor only on sudden emergencies. So strong was the determination to limit the Union to its own sphere! Hence, domestic violence may exist in a State for weeks, or even months; society may be disturbed in all its borders; and the Nation be powerless to interfere. In such cases, only the State can set the National forces in motion. The usual course in suppressing masurection or domestic violence is for the local magistrate, as the Mayor of a city, to call out the constabulary or the police for that purpose. Failing, he calls on the Sheriff for the county, whose business it is to call out the governor, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the State militia. All these steps may be very quickly

THE CIVIL-RIGHTS ACT OF 1866 AND THE ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1871,
where the National power is attempted to be
thrown in certain instances around the citizen.
He makes two observations concerning them:
first, that they put a great strain upon the Constitution; and, second, that their enforcementhas been found a thing of great difficulty But,
in any case, these statutes do not essentially
change the old system. This is proved by the
charge of the Chief Justice in the Ellinton
cases, when he said that the punishment of these
acts must be performed by another court than acts must be performed by another court than his. "The power for that purpose exists in the Government of the State, and under our polit-Government of the State, and under our political system the courts of that Government can alone be resorted to for the trial and conviction of such offenders."

In one point of view, the author considers the State more independent of the Union than the Union of the State. With the election or appointment of State officers the Nation has nothing to do, while the State elects all the National officers.

officers.

The State holds its own elections. It ap-The State holds its own elections. It appoints its judges, names the times and places for holding them, determines who shall vote and the rules for voting, declares the result of the elections when held, commissions the officers and introduces them into their respective places. The State must settle all disputed cases. If the election be fraudalent, that is the State must suppress it; or, failing, may ask the Nation to assist. But when the Nation shall make any arrests, the offenders must be handed over to the State for punishment. A man may become arrests, the offenders must be handed over to the State for punishment. A man may become Governor of any of the great States by the most barefaced fraud or by open intimidation, but the authorities of the General Government must not interfere unless called upon in a reg-ular way by the State authorities. In short, two candidates may go to war over a disputed case, and the State may be torn up in the con-troversy, while

THE NATION REMAINS AN IDLE SPECTATOR until requested to quell the riot.
The United States, in short, can only interfere uninvited in the affairs of a State where there a revolution which promises to establish is a revolution which promises to establish some other than a republican form of Government, and to protect a State against domestic violence which has exceeded State control.

The author says that in reply to a foreigner who might be expected to complain at the complexity of our system of government, it may be argued that there could have hitherto been nothing else; that the higher the grade of any organism the more fully differentiated and the more heterogeneous; and a complex government, with checks, and balances, and divided powers, is the most favorable to liberty.

ment, with checks, and balances, and divided powers, is the most favorable to liberty.

The author holds that as people learn more easily from beholding a system in operation than from studying books, so the interference which became necessary during the War, and in certain instances was necessarily continued for a short time subsequent thereto, came to be accepted as the normal instead of the abnormal state. As the people have become unfamiliar with coin silver for fifteen years, so it is difficult to return to specie payments. The repubwith coin silver for fifteen years, so it is difficult to return to specie payments. The republican idea is dimmed by imperial thoughts.
But while this is so in regard to a certain
class of the people, the same class is very careful to distinguish between the States that did
and those which did not secede:

A proposition to do in Ohio or New York what
was strenuously urged in Lousiana, would have
provoked a universal outcry of dissent. The argument
IN THE CASE OF LOUISIANA
rects on the tacit assumption that the War worked

provoked a universal outery of dissent. The argument

IN THE CASE OF LOUISIANA
rests on the tacit assumption that the War worked a permanent change in the legal relations of the seceding States to the Union: in reply to which it may be said,—the seceding States did stand on a different footing from the loyal States from the moment they went into the War until the work of reconstruction was complete. From the time that their Senators and Representatives were admitted to Congress, and their State Governments were recognized, they stood on the same footing as the other States, The admission and the recognition were once for all. The prevalent mental confusion strangely appears in another particular. Some appear to think the Hayes policy is one of two or more "policies" that may be adopted; and that it can be swapped off if it does not "work well." Men who opposed it in the beginning are now "willing to try it." So great and so general is this confusion of mind, that it is not a work of superogation to say: If this policy is plainly constitutional, no other can be. If it be the duty of the President to abstain from interference in State affairs, it cannot be right for him to interfere. In a thousand cases it is constitutional to acceptor rejects proposition, as expediency may decide; but this is not one of them. Whether what the Constitution commands or probibites is wise or not, is a question of political philosophy; but the question, "What commanded?" or "What prohibited?" is not to be settled in the light of policy. Hence, postponing the matter until "after the election to see how it takes," as the newspapers sometimes talk, is the greatest nonsense.

The author then proceeds with an elaborate history of Louisiana politics from the time where it is necessary to censure it, in order to form an opinion of the President's policy, but as I only started out to give a synopsis of the constitutional argument advanced, and my letter has already reached the ordinary length of a newspaper article, I will not enter into th

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLIAN EOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—The Hon. Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, publishes an address to the Republican voters of Wisconsin in to-night's Journal, urging them in the strongest terms to turn out and vote for the Republican nominees. He shows up the fallacy of supporting either the People's Reform party or the Greenbackers. Snows up the lankey or the Greenbackers, claiming that a large number of hard-money Democrats will support the Republican ticket, and showing that if the State is lost to the Reand showing that if the State is lost to the Republicans it will be through the absence of Republicans voters at the rolls.

Republicans throughout the State are wide awake, and every prospect is good for a clean sweep for the Republicans if the voters will only turn out. A grand Republican raily is announced for Monday night here in the Assembly Chamber, at which Gen. E. C. Brvant, the Hon. E. W. Keyes, the Hon. B. E. Hutchinson, the Hon. George B. Burrows, and others will speak.

OSHKOSH, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 4.—J. W. Carhart, Pro-

In the four Assembly Districts of this co Republican, Democratic, and Greenback tr are in the field. In the First and Thira Socialists have nominated tickets besides that the election will show a heavy scatter

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 4.—Col. Jesse Harper speto a very large Greenback meeting at Lockplast evening. His speech was the last of a set of eight which he has delivered in V County during the past week.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5—1 a. m.—For the
Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys
and Upper Lake region, colder, partly cloudy
weather, with rain or snow areas, northerly
winds, and rising barometer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 4.—Snow commenced to
fall here early this morning, which has continund up to the present writing [10 p. m.]. About fall here early this morning, which has continued up to the present writing [10 p. m.). About seven inches have fallen so far. The snow is light, Quite a heavy wind prevails, and the snow is drifting quite badly. Private dispatches report at Harvard, Ill., two inches of snow; Reedsburg, Wis., ten inches; Prairie du Chien, four inches; Boscobel, seven inches; Owatonna, Minn., five inches; Cresco, Ia., ten inches; La-Crosse, six inches; Oshkosh, six inches. At Milwaukee snow has been falling all day, but melte as it strikes the ground. No snow at St. Paul, but weather very cold.



Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia cures neuralgia, face ache, rheumatism, goat, frosted reet, chilblains, sore throat, erysipelas, bruises, and wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pais.

Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia is a sure cure for axue in the breast, and removes all swellings and hard lumps. A NULISING MOTHER. For sale by all druggists.

To gather pearl's from ocean's vases Divers go down in divers places; But at our mouths of streams and bays, No pearls do Asian swimmers raise Like those in beauty's mouth that shine Made by the SOZODONT divine.

MEDICAL.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE For CATARRH Is Universally Recommended.

We have just received a communication from nearly every druggist in New England and the West, and the technony is universally in favor of Saxyon's Kabicat Common is universally in favor of Saxyon's Kabicat Common was feel that never was one more deserving of brains. Founded upon correct scientific principles, and calculated by the most accomplished physicians to meet the severest forms of Catarrh, the cures made by it have not only been numerous, but so remarkable as to excise public attention and cause the sale to exceed tenfold that of any similar remedy ever before compounded.

While many are anxious to make public their testimony in favor of the Kabicat Curs, others—and among this number may be found many of our most respected citizens—distile to become publicly identified with so loathsome adisease. Hence, in the following case we are unable the give the name, but are permitted to refer those who may call upon us personally to him, and to after using the Kabicat Curs, and also that the sairly many that the sair time of the sair of the sair of the control of the world permit my name to be used, although I have no doubt it would be of benefit to many now suffering as I have suffered; but I give you a brief statement of my case:

"I would not for the world permit my name to be used, although I have no doubt it would be of benefit to many now suffering as I have suffered; but I give you a brief statement of my case;

potassa and bromide of animonia every day. I never passed a single night without getting up once of twice to free my throat from the matter that had dropped into it during sleep, and finally I coughed during all this time. Since taking the RADICAL CURE I have taken no potassa or ammonia, have slept soundly every night without uncasiness or distress; not a particle of matter has dropped into my throat during sleep, and every symptom of a cough has left me."

A wonderful result trait. "For two years I have taken bromide of

A wonderful result truly, all will say, who know or can realize the extent and severity of this case. The gentleman has had eighteen bottles. This mass satisfy the skeptical that there is great merit in the Kantoa. Cure. Its mode of preparation is new and original. Ignoring the old practices and remedies, Dr. Santon elected a new field, and has demonstrate, this meritud to be the old roughly commendations are from

DRUGGISTS. who are competent witnesses to the work it is daily do-Sanford's Radical Cure has proved the best remedy for relieving Catafrh. W. M. FELLOWS. Haverhill, Mass.

Sanford's Radical Cure is having a good sale. It is Just what the people have been wanting.

A. St. GERKEY, So. Paris, Mc.

I have kept Sanford's Radical Cure on hand since its first introduction, and the sale and satisfaction in its use have been unequaled by any other similar preparation within my knowledge.

W. H. Willis, M. D., Reading, Mass.

I have sold Sanford's Exdical Cure for a year or more, and its stands the test the best of any similar remesty it have ever sold.

Willis H. OWEN, Milo, Mc. We recommend no other cure, and have no trouble in selling it.

L. P. EVAN'S & CO., Garland, Mc. sciling it.

L. F. EVAND & Co., Unriand, and
Sanford's Radical Cure has given universal satisfaction to all by customers, and above all other remedies
is a success.

E. F. CARLEY, Haverhill, Mass.
Sanford's Radical Cure sells well, and is very much
liked.

MRS. S. P. WING, Sangerville, Mo.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, \$1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States. WEKES & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists.

COLLINS' **VOLTAIC** PLASTERS.

relief afforded in
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Crampa,
St. Vitus' Dance, Scintica, Hip Complaints,
Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations. Epilepsy or Pits proceeding from
Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and
Strains, Fractures, Bruisce, Contusions,
Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and
Pains in any Part of the Body, Weak and
Painful Kidneys, Great Tendorsess of the
Kidneys, and Weak and Lame Back, caused
by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.
So confident are the proprietors in the great value of

By Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.
So confident are the proprietors in the great value of this Plaster over all other Plasters that they do not healtate to warrant it to possess greater, far greater, cursive properties than all others combined, while the price of each, viz. 25 cents, is within the reach of every sufferer in the land. Insist, therefore, upon having what you call for.
Sold everywhere. Sent by mail, carefully wrapped, and warranted, on receipt of price, 25 cents for one, \$1.25 for six, or \$2.25 for twelve, by WREES & POTTELL, Proprietors, Boston.

TOILET GOODS.

manufacturer of the exquisite Lettuce, Violes, Iscora Breone, Opopomax, Ess Bonquet, Jecks Club, Soaps, of the finest quality. Have eclipsed many of the old celebrated brands.

H. DREYFUS, Sole Wholesale Agent, 75

Stock Fluctuations for Ten Months --- The Pennsylvania Road.

Breadstuffs Generally Easier, with Fine Weather, and Rumors of Probable Peace.

Freights Tame, but Firm--Movement of Produce for the Week.

FINANCIAL.

The decline in bank transactions which the Chi-rago clearings have revealed for several weeks is not local. The same state of affairs is observable it Philadelphia and St. Louis, and at other points ere the clearing returns indicate a gain the provement is more apparent than actual. New York, for instance, the operations stock market are accountable for a large ert of the improvement. This experience is a epetition of what has occurred every fall since repetition of what has occurred every fall since the panic. Each season has been preceded by glow-ing predictions of the trade to be done, and the re-vival to be seen in the business, manufacturing, real estate, and other interests affected by the panic; but every time these anticipations have been disappointed. There has been a steady and profitable development of the real and solid inter-ests of the country, like farming in the Western States, but a pitiless strain on the unsound and in-flated ones. No general improvement can take flated ones. No general improvement can take place until general health has been restored, and the general health is far from perfect. If there were no other reason to suspect something wrong in the economic condition of the country, the state of our railway corporations and their gigantic combination against the public would be enough.

The local loan market was indifferently supplied

with paper. Collections are slow, and there are consequently some additional offerings of mer-There has been some increase in the offerings of

ommercial paper, on account of the slowness ections. Otherwise, the loan market is insuf fciently supplied with paper. The packers are still using their own capital in their operations. Country rediscounts are light. Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent to regular customers at the banks. On the street, call loans are 6@7 per cent and time loans 7@8 per cent. The country orders for currency are not as large as the receipts. New York exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c

per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings of the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the Chicago

Dave.	Clearings.	Balances,
Monday	\$3,771.687	\$275, 421
Tuesday	3, 077, 198	302, 107
Wednesday	3, 301, 662	377,379
Thursday	4,848,442	487:954
Friday	3, 447, 129	566, 908
Saturday		328,011
Total	21, 918, 353	\$2,337,782 2,008,750
Corresponding week last year.		
STOCK PLUCTUAT	ions in 187	7.

The following shows the fluctuations of the New York stock market for the first ten months of

		. Highest.	Lowest.	
	Jan. 2.	1877.	1877.	Oct. 3
	N. Y. Central 100%	10914	8514	108
	Harlem 135	. 344	135	143
	Erie 9%	15%	454	12
	Panama*126	180	80	†128
	Western Union 71	8456	56	80
	Pacific Mail 2436	2614	1236	23
	Northwestern 3814	43 6	15	45
	Northwestern pref. 56%	6914	37%	63
	St. Paul 2 %	4216	11	33
	St. Paul pref 524	7236	4036	67
	New Jersey Central. 37:4	37%	6	16
	Del., Lack. & West. 734	77	30%	50
	Del. & Hudson 71%	7436	2514	45
	Adams Express 101%	105	91	*97
0	American Express 56%	80%	4314	53
	U. S. Express 54%	59%	36	44
	Wells-Furgo Express 89	90	81	86
	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 10114	10116	8116	*85
	Lake Shore 5514.	7315	45	68
	Wab. Pur. Receipts. 759	2014	36	15
	C. C. & Ind. Cen *2%	514	1	•3
	Cleveland & Pitts 90%	93	7234	74
	C., C. C. & Ind *38 Rock Island 99%	49%	19%	*100
		105%	94	103
	Chie., B. & Quincy. 1175	73	59%	
	Union Pacific 60% Michigan Central., 45%	7414	3594	64
	Illinois Central 624	79	4014	73
	Ohio & Mississippi 5%	1136	216	9
	Han. & St. Joseph. 13%	15%		12
	Han. & St. Jo. pref *26%	30	17	27
	Morris & Free 91	9236	5136	*75
	Quicksliver*11	24	13	*16
	Quicksflver prof 21	45	1974	35
	Missouri Pacific 316	316	. 114	2
	Atlantic & Pac. Tel *15	25	15%	20
	Chicago & Alton 9914	103	7516	79
		.00		
	*Bid quotations, †Asked.			1000

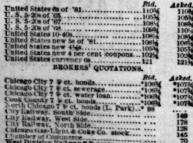
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The passing of its dividend by the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has floated its vastly inflated sys-tem till now without grounding, has produced a deep and not cheerful impression on the business community. How many railroads with leased have united in a combination against the public is believed with good reason to be in the case of some a desperate expedient to protect a failing treasury. The system which has broken down the Pennsyl-The system which has broken down the Pennsylvania Railroad was not peculiar to that road, which still was perhaps the worst exemplification of it. This company has grown colossal by adopting the most risky methods of railroad finance. It has leased line after line, guaranteeing bonds, and acquiring, as assets, the bonds and stocks of other companies, to the amount of \$70,000,000. From a local Pennsylvania road it has grown to be one of the largest and most smooth of \$7.000,000. From a local rennsylvana road it has grown to be one of the largest and most complex railway systems in the country. Its stocks and bonds have stood among the favorites in domestic and foreign Stock Exchanges. But a vicious ambition has, if not runned, at least so handlcapped this fine property with debts and bad assets that its future is dark. In declining to pay a dividend that has not been expend, the Directors. a dividend that has not been earned, the Director of the Pennsylvania have done a wise and hone thing. It does no good now to say that the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad should not have so mismanaged their property, but they should be warned in time that the only way to save their cor-

WALL STREET.

Vague rumors have been affoat on Wall street for a few days to the effect that prominent operators were quietly putting ont a line of shorts preparatory to a determined assault upon the market. The course of speculation is thought by the New York Times to afford evidence that the support as pull founded.

poration from the fate of Erie is to reform its man-

n gold.	
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Sixty days,	Sight.
terling481	48514
Wris	51814
telgium5214	51814
witzerland	51814
iermany 94%	9514
Ioiland 39%	40%
ustria	46
orway	2714
weden	2712
Denmark	274
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	4.17.5



RY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

New York.

Nov. 3.—Gold steady at 162%
throughout the day. Carrying rates, 3, 2%, 3%, and 4.

Silver at London remains unchanged. Here, silver bars are 122% in greenbacks; 119 in gold.

Bilver coin, %@% discount.

Governments steady.

Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet.

Bailroad bonds quiet.
State bonds quiet.
State bonds quiet.
The stock market was dull during the day, and closed firm at an advance of %2.1 per cent. There was, however, at the close a fractional reaction in a few instances.
Transactions aggregated 54,000 shares, of which 2,000 were Eric, 10,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern, 9,000 St. Paul, and 6,000 Western

Union.

Money. 6@7 per cent throughout the day until howards the close, when it was loaned as low as 3.

Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent.

Customs receipts, \$256,000.

rings, \$18,000,000. rring unchanged.

s weekly bank statement is as follows: Loansease, \$70,800; specie, decrease, \$1,386,500

seconders, increase, \$250,800; deposits, dete.

\$1,483,800; circulation, increase, \$430, ee, \$718, 750

New Sa. 160% Currency Ga. 170% Carrency Ga. 170% Quicksliver Quicksliver pfd...... Pacific Mail.....

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—Following are the clouding quotations at the Stock Board: Ing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 2 Justice. 9
Belcher 10% Kenuck 54
Best & Belcher 10% Leopard 54
Bullion 5 Mexican 84
Consolidated Virginia 26 Northern Belle. 15
California. 20% Overman 13
Chollar 31 Ophir. 17%
Caledonia. 24% Silver Hill. 14
Crown Polat. 5 Savagnond & Ely 7%
Caledonia. 24% Silver Hill. 14
Crown Polat. 5 Savagnond 4
Exchequer 49 Silver Hill. 14
Exchequer 49 Silver Justice 84
Exchequer 49 Silver Justice 84
Inperial. 25
Hale & Norcross. 69 Yellow Jacket. 84
Inperial. 25
Inperial. 25
Irennessee, old. 43% Virginia, new 31
Tennessee, old. 43% Virginia, new 31
Tennessee, old. 31
Tennessee, old. 31
FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.
LONDON. Nov. 3.—Consols, money, 96 9-16; account. 96 11-16.
American Securities, 44,s., 105%; '67s, 108%; 10-40s, 108%; now York Central, 107; Erie, 12%; preferred, 23. Paris, Nov. 3.—Rentes, 106f 2c.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipmen of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding

	Rece	tipts.	Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	12, 353	11, 381	10,946	
Wheat, bu	93, 174	103, 762	136, 165	95, 293
Corn, bu	143, 614	73, 673	151.676	343, 207
Oats, bu	50, 342	31, 254	69, 228	
Rye, bu	8, 338	6,008	5,500	21, 150
Barley, bu	44, 765			
Grass seed, hs.	181,908	145, 395	830, 977	163, 663
Flax seed, Bs.	288, 685		47,000	80, 300
B. corn. bs			61,839	80,000
C meats be	940	95 400		1,831,808
Beef, tes Beef, bris			150	105
Beef, bris	289	200	19	257
Pork, bris			366	1,67
Lard. 18			. 196, 690	542, 166
Tallow, bs	26, 125	137, 183	40, 990	20,000
Butter, bs			120, 160	158.90
Dre'd hogs, No.			220, 210	200
Live hogs, No.	14.052		2,212	3,05
Cattle, No	2,692			
Sheep, No	758	501		1,99
Hides, Ibs	174,043			200, 130
Highwin's, bris	50	100	100	30
Wool, Ibs	416, 651	204, 494		
Potatoes, bu	7, 354	6,802	410	1,930
Coal, tons	2,897	7,823		
Hay, tons	40	195		56
Lumber, m.ft.	# 957	5,537	9 170	2.46
Shingles, m	5, 357		3,177	834
Salt, bris	2,080	2,140	2,816	3,07
Poultry, lbs	400	2,367		3,01
Doultry, 108	7	2, 177	******	*****
Poultry, coops Eggs, pkgs	7	49	******	36
PERSON PERSON	316	502	. 232	
Cheese, bxs	2, 188	1,265		
G Apples, brls Beans, bu	5,472		51	1.000

Withdrawn from store during Friday for city consumption: 1,601 bu wheat, 2,004 bu corn, 207 bu oats, 848 bu rye, 1,272 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city Saturday morning: 61 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 9 cars No. 2 do, 14 cars No. 1 spring, 174 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected (273 wheat); 57 cars high mixed corn, 194 cars No. 2 do, 39 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade (294 corn); 1 car No. 1 osts, 21 cars No. 2 white, 38 cars No. 2 mixed oats. 2 cars rejected (62 oats): 7 cars and 4,500 bu No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 1 barley, 28 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars extra No. 3 do, 22 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 22 cars feed (98 barley. Total (734 cars), 292,000 bu. Inspected out: 188,720 bu wheat, 174,729 bu corn, 55,320 bu oats, 3,372 bu rye, 9,326 bu barley. The following were the receipts and shipments

ending as dated:	Nov. 3.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 4.
Receipts-	1877.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	78,669	83,844	70,650
Wheat, bu	699, 412	478, 594	687, 661
Corn, bu	964,064	535, 953	748, 953
Oata, bu	388, 026	244, 498	244, 498
Rye, bu	55, 863	32, 445.	83, 941
Barley, bu	249, 511	162,425	242, 738
Dressed hogs, No	93		24
Live hogs, No	83, 282	61, 148	73, 341
Cattle, No	17,809	19,071	22,464
Flour, bpis	68, 954	73, 553	64,753
Wheat, bu	627, 224	374.685	426, 435
Corn, bu	844, 657	743,098 1	, 143, 419
Oats, bu	237,750	311,386	287,905
Rye, bu	.48, 415	1.987	54,064
Barley, bu	179, 247	253, 567	168, 679
Live hogs, No	13,559	0 16,439	18,763
Cattle, No	8,909	10,676	11,984
The following were th			

| Nos. 3, Oct. 27, Nos. 4, | Plour, bris. 19,500 | 19,985 | 12,500 | Wheat, bu. 2,350,610 | 1,403,000 | 493,550 | Corn, bu. 188,082 | 223,050 | 356,895 | The total export of wheat for the week from the seaboard was probably near 3,000,000 bu.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull on Saturday, and breadstuffs were easier, while there was little change in provisions. The weather was fine and cool, leading many to expect an in-crease in the volume of receipts, while there were crease in the volume of receipts, while there were rumors of peace, or of negotiations therefor, which made buyers of produce hold off, fearing a decline. The general sentiment seems to be that a penceful solution of the Oriental difficulty this winter is probable, and the same feeling obtains elsewhere, independently of special news looking towards that result. And most neople think that such a solution of the problem would be followed. towards that result. And most people think that such a solution of the problem would be followed by a severe shrinkage in prices, even though such decline should not be permanent. They fear that the announcement of peace would bring out large offers to sell, under which quotations would be reduced. The attitude of the railroad officials in regard to freight rates also exerts a depressing effect here, as it will tend to cause an accumulation of stocks in the West during the winter. The same outlook ought to make markets on the seaboard stronger, but the

to make markets on the seaboard stronger, but the only effect seems to be a steadiness there in the face of our decline. The impression seems to prevail at the East that the West is loaded down with pork and grain, and that by helding of

terest was developed. In most departments there was an air of quictude, the inquiry being principally confined to fabrics adapted to winter-wear, and to notions. A steady and firm tone pervaded the general market. Groceries were receiving more attention than for two or three days previous. but values remained without

Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Boxed meats were quoted 5c, and loose meats 10c per 100 hs higher than grain.

freights to foreign ports on provisions per 100 lbs. "The rates to Liverpool via New York are about 5c aigher than the above.

incinnati Enquiner of the 3d contains cor-ence from most of the counties in the hogaising regions of the West in regard to cholers tucky a majority of the writers report severe loss. Illinois reports but few cases, and Michigan appears to be free from the disease. GRAIN IN SIGHT.

the following as the visible supply of grain: the following as the visible supply of grain:

\[\begin{array}{l} \text{Wheat.} & \text{Oorn.} & \text{Oats.} & \text{Barley.} \\ \text{Oct.} & \text{27.} & \text{77.} & \text{10.} & \text{394.} & \text{30.} & \text{583.} & \text{33.} & \text{27.} & \text{77.} & \text{2.51.} & \text{51.} & The same authority estimates there was in transit from Western ports, by rail, lakes, and canal, destined for the Atlantic seaboard, on Oct. 27,

wheat, 5,700,000 bu; corn, 2,911,000 bu; oat 965, 000 bu.

The following shows the quantity of grain on the New York canals on Nov. 1, 1877: Wheat, 1, 367, 914 bu; corn. 1,006,239 bu; oats, 314,468 bu; rye, 85, 933 bu; barley, 619, 882 bu.

SHIPPING VALUES. We extract the following, by permission, from the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.: the circular of J. H. Drake & Co.:

Cash wheat at \$1.00\frac{1}{2}, intermediate charge 20c, would cost \$1.25\frac{1}{2} stongside ship. With 2 per cent commission, on the currency value, 2\frac{1}{2} per cent insurance and 7\text{soft frighta}, would cost 503 & Cork for orders. Beerbohm's quotations 40s, or about 4c to There is the universal root of shipments.

There is the universal root of the wear we dependent upon Europe to relieve us of the surplus of the largest crop this country ever produced, and after a movement of such colossal proportions the feeling is likewise general that there is little chance for a permanent advance abroad for some time to come.

Meanwhile we are almost into winter quarters, and are becoming daily more dependent upon the railway lines for the transportation of our winter supplies. The agents of these railways have had a conference this week, and 45c per cwt. to New York will be announced ere long, with the probability of 50c next month. We hear from the seaboard that the demand there is largely of a speculative nature, and that at \$1.27 for No. 2 Chicago exporters have no orders.

DIRECT IMPORTS.

DIRECT IMPORTS. The following statement shows the foreign value of, and the customs duties levied on, the goodsen-tered at Chicago for consumption during the week ending Nov. 3, 1877. The currency value in this

	carrency	saine in smin
city is about \$65,000:		
	Foreign	United States
Class of Goods.	palue.	duty.
Dry goods,	8 17.882	\$ 8,954.44
Looking-glass plates	1.488	478.68
Musical merchandise	702	201.90
Cutlery		219.10
Maple sugar	724	221.00
Cigars.		2,738.85
Gin		316.27
Leaf tobacco	352	327.25
Salt		452.51
Tin plate		1.083.64
Books	2,282	510.75
Window-glass	209	109.18
Champagne	98	72.51
Ale, beer, and porter	1,042	213.36
Stil wine	441	260,40
Toys and fancy goods	3, 142	1,251.55
Rum		56.40
Whisky		55.44
Brandy		45.60
Miscellaneous		81.12
Totals	.\$ 37,266	\$17,649.95

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull and steadier. Hogs were reported a shade easier on some grades, with a larger supply than was generally expected for Saturday, and there was little change in the tone of advices from other points, while there were very few buying orders here except for meats. Holders were generally firm, however, in their views, and there was not much product or sale at quotations. product on sale at quotations.

The number of hogs packed since March 1 to Nov. 1. according to estimates based on supply, and packing returns furnished to the Cincinnati Price Current, are a follows, at the undermentioned places:

PROVISIONS.

	1077.	10/0.
Cincinnati	150,000	121, 173
Chicago		1, 315, 402
Indianapolis	209,000	283, 621
Cedar Rapids	106,800	105, 580
Cleveland	148,500	187, 392
St. Louis	145,000	131, 158
Other places, approximately	310,000	163, 540
_ Total	2, 539, 300	2, 307, 866
Increase		
MESS PORK-Was dull, but 246	5c per 100	lbs higher
on futures, with a firmer feeling	in spot.	Sales were
reported of 210 bris cash (old) at		
(new) at \$13.12%; 140 brls do at \$		
November at \$12.70; and 3.500 b	rls seller	January at
\$12.60@12.62%. Total, 4.670 bris	The ma	rket closed
quiet at \$13, 1216@13.50 for spot		
November: \$12.42 612.45 sell	er the	year; and

November: \$12.4256612.45 senter the year; son \$12.6256212.65 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted it \$11.00611.25, and extra prime do at \$9.0060.25. Sale was made of 75 bris prime mess at \$4.006.25. Sale was made of 75 bris prime mess at \$4.006.25. Sale was made of 75 bris prime mess at \$4.006.25. Sale was made of 75 bris prime mess at \$4.006.25. Sale was made of 75 bris prime mess at \$4.006.25. Sale was made of 75 bris prime mess at \$4.006.25. Sale was made of 100 tex scale right of 100 tex s

er becember, 794898. Green Bains, 794796 cash and 6546746 for December. Green shoulders for December, 4566456. Bacon quoted at 7548756 for shoulders, 854696 for short ribs, 965646 for extra mess; and \$14.00415, 50 for hams.

Tallow-Was muoted at 7546756 for city, and 764756 for city, and 765656 for short ribs, 96566 for ribs, 96566

FLOUR-Was dull and easy at previous prices. There was so little demand that holders were not encouraged to offer to make concessions, which some of them was interested and that solders were not encouraged to offer to make concessions, which some of them would doubtless have done had buyers appeared. The trading was chiefly local. Sales were reported of 445 bris winters at \$5.00 for low grade: 750 bris spring extras at \$5.00 for low grade: 750 bris spring extras at \$5.00 for low grade: 750 bris spring extras at \$5.05 for 100 bris spring superfines at \$7.65; 25 bris rye flour on private terms; and 75 bris buckwheat do, partly at \$5.75. Total. 1, 395 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters. \$7.007.25; good to prime brands of winters. \$6.2566.50; choice to fine spring. \$5.006.50; box spring. \$5.008.75; fair to good Minnesota springs. \$5.265.75; choice to fancy Minnesota springs. \$6.0066.50; patent springs. \$7.008.00; low grade, \$3.0063.50; rgs. \$3.10 (\$3.40; buckwheat, \$6.0066.50 for new.

Bran-Was quiet and steady. Sale was reported of 50 tons at \$10.25 per ton on track, and \$10.50 free on board car.

the general market. Groceries were receiving more attention than for two or three days previous, but values remained without appreciable change, the general market presenting an exceptionally steady tone. A continued free movement in dried fruits is reported. Raisins, currants, pranes, apples, and blackberries were all meeting with a liberal demand, and were strong. The fish trade was reported scarce at the East with prices railing steady and unchanged. Saltwater descriptions are reported scarce at the East with prices tending higher. Butter was quiet and steady with sales of good to fancy qualities at 2005-20c. Cheese was in light demand at 96/13/5c as to quality. The market was frunt at the above range. No changes were noted in the bagging, leather, and tobacco markets. Oils were generally dull. For carbon, however, there was an active demand at full prices. Coal was more active and unchanged orices.

The carpo lumber market was moderately active and steady. At the yard trade was fair. Shingles and lather affirm under small receipts, with rather light stocks at the yards. About affreen carcos were left over. The wool market was quiet and unchanged. Seeds were in fair request and fram except timothy. Hides were steadier being in fair local request and scarce at the same as on former days of the week. The late postators are of excellent quality this fall, and seem to be abundant. The demand for apples continued fair, while other fruits sell alowly, especially examined to the local trade, prices ranging about the same as on former days of the week. The late postators are of excellent quality this fall, and seem to death of the full prices and scarce, and the reputation of the full prices and scarce at the same as on former days of the week. The late postators are of excellent apailty lower. The season for dressed stock is approaching, and live estimated the same as on former days of the week. The late postators are of excellent painty is the same as on former days of the week. The late postators are of excellent

and rejected at 414s. Cash sales were reported of 54.

550 bis high-mired at \$364586; 148.000 bis No. 2 at

43664834c; 3, 500 bis rejected at 41464186; bis high-mired at

4364345 con track; 400 bis do at 435 free on board car;

4,600 bis new at 336360 on track; and 2,400 bis new

ears at 364638c, part delivered. Total, 219, 200 bis.

OATS—Were less active, and 466 sclower. No. 2 de
clined under somewhat larger offerings, with fewer

buyers in the market, most of the shipping orders hav
ing been filled, and futures were dull, weakening sic in

sympathy with cash. The receipts were fair, and the

weather favorable for large arrivals, and the stock in

store scenns to have increased over 125, 000 bis last week.

November opened at 244c bid. Cash sold at 234sc. Decem
ber sold and closed the same as November. January

oats were quoted at 244c bid. Cash sold at 244c244c.

November opened at 245c bid. Cash sold at 244c244c.

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November opened at 245c bid. Cash sold at 244c244c.

November opened at 245c bid. Cash sold at 244c24c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 244c24c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 244c24c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 244c2.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 34c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 34c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 34c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 34c.

November opened at 25c bid. Cash sold at 34c.

November opened at 35c bid. Cash s

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was lower, in consequence of the decline in highwines. Quotable at \$2,0262.12.

BROOM-CORN—Was fairly active and steady. The receipts continue small, and the stock is not large; Green hurl, 54,68c; medium hurl, 44,65c; red-tipped do, 44,644(c; areen brush, with hurl enough to work it, 56556; red-tipped, with do, 45,645(c; red do, 54,645(c; inside brush, 4644(c; inferior brush, 34,646; crooked, 24,6345c. BUTTER-The market was quiet, steady, and unchanged. The receipts only slightly exceed the current demand, and stocks are not accumulating so rapidly as to cause any uneaslness on the part of holders. We quote: Fancy creamery, 306;32c; good to choice grades, 206;28c; medium, 156;18c; inferior to com-

grades, 20,628c; medium, 15,618c; inferior to common, 9,6614c.

BAGGING—Was in light demand, and prices were steady as previously quoted, ranging as follows: Stark, 20; Brighton, A. 23,6c; Lewiston, 21,6c; Otter Creek, 20,6c; American, 19,6c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13,615c; complex, 14,614,6c; do, drable, 24,624,6c. gunnies singles, 14614/c; do, double, 24624/c. CHEESE—Prices range the same as for a number of days previous, and under light receipts remain firm, despite the restricted character of the demand. We quote good to best factory at 125/613/c, and lower grades at 9@1114c. COAL—Dealers reported an increased demand, with

grades at 96114c.

COAL—Dealers reported an increased demand, with prices firm and unchanged. We again quote: Lacka wanna, large egg. 85.50; do nut and range, and small egg. 85.75; Piedmont, \$7.50; Bloosburg, \$6.50; Pielmont, \$7.50; Pielm

ries, new. 84,60%c; raspberries, 276,25c; pitted cherries, 166,17c.
Nors-Filberts, 124,613c; almonds, Terragona, 196, 194c; French walnuts, 94,6410c; Naples walnuts, 194,6410c; Naples walnuts, 194,6410c; Marchael et al., 196,664; et willimitron peanuts, 56,556c; pecans, Texas, 64,667c; second quality do, 55,656c; Dennessee beanuts, 66,65c; econd quality do, 55,655c; Tennessee beanuts, 66,65c; willimitron peanuts, 56,556c; Tennessee beanuts, 66,65c; willimitron peanuts, 56,556c; Tennessee beanuts, 66,65c; willimitron peanuts, 56,556c; Tennessee beanuts, 66,65c; willimitron peanuts, 56,50c; per per per catawha do, 83,00c; sabella grapes, 768c; per p.; catawha do, 86,10c; per p.; quinces, 83,00c; 10d, 85,50c; 0d, Malaga lemons, 85,00c; 5,50per box: Louisians oranges, 87,556s; 00 per bri; California pears, 82,756s; 50 per box. Malaga granes, 88,00c; 10d oper bri.
GRIJORIES—There was rather more doing than on the two or three preceding days, but there was not much "sna" to trade, after all. In values no material chances were rooted. Sugars were steady. Coffees were farm. We quote: much "snap" to trade, after all. In values no material chances were noted. Sugars were steady. Coffees were firm. We quote:

10:2-Carolina. 64275(c; Louisiana. 64275(c)
Copyrg.—0.G. Java. 2742285(c; Java. No. 2, 242
25c; cholee and fancy Rio. 2242225(c) good to prime.
2142225(c) common to fair, 11620c; roasting, 175
618c.
Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11461146c; crushed, 116
114c; granulated, 105; 105; do No. 2, 945; 105; c, tra C, 94
267; C, No. 1, 944295(c; do No. 2, 94295; yellow, 856
85; c.

@Fac: C No. 1, 94@Fac: C No. 2,94@Fac: Fellow. 84/68 84/6.
Sigurs—California sugar-loaf drips. 53@55c; California honey drips. 50@32c; good sugar-house sirup. 45% 50c; extra do. 55@55c; cow Orleans molasses, choice, 55@60c; do, prime. 50@55c; common to good. 45@50c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap. 53@55c.
Sricus—Allspice, 17@17/4c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@20c; pepper, 154@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, \$1.00@1.05; do No. 2, 90@55c; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.
SoAr—True Blue, 54/c; German mottled. 6@64/c; Blue Lly, 6@64/c; White Blos. 54/6; Ge; Pach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial. 54/@6c; Banner, 6c.

do No. 2, 206250: Calcutta ginger, 10:411c.

Soap—True Blue, 5440: German mottled, 6:684(c): Blue Lily, 6:684(c): White Blue, 5:466. C: Penach Blosson, 7c; Savon Imperial, 3:46:66: Banner, 6c.

HAY—The receipts were light and the market quiet. Following are the quotations: No. 1 Timothy, woodbound, 88.00; No. 2 do, 88.00; mixed, 87.50; upland prairie, 88.00(8). 25; No. 11.00; No. 2 do, 88.00; mixed, 87.50; upland prairie, 88.00(8). 25; No. 11.10; No. 11.10;

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.
Cattle, Hogs.
2,846 10,352
3,445 18,475
4,791 15,700
2,692 14,052
1,460 10,000 Total 18,008
Same week last year 20,901
Last week 18,108
ShipmenisMonday 72,2
Tuesday 446
Wednesday 1,949
Thursday 1,383
Friday 2,833 2.182 2.867 2.819 2.085 2.212

1,121 .. 7,306 12, 165

receipts, 100.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 3.—Hoos—Steady and firm; cot mon. \$3.90\$4.50; packing \$4.00\$4.70; butchers, \$4.80\$4.00.

RECEIPTS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS. 1a., Nov. 3.—CATTLE—Receipt at the Union Facific Stock-Yards here to-day, 400 shipments, 600.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was more active and stendy. The offerings were fair, numbering perhaps twenty-five ressels, and twelve or fifteen sales were made in the forenoon.. Prices were unchanged. Piece stuff sold at 82.003, and inch was quoted at \$0.0034, 400. The offerings consisted mostly of fach lumber. Shingies were ngs consisted mostly of inch lumber. Shingles wer irm at \$2.15@2.27% and lath at \$1.50, the offerings oth being light.

Among the sales were cargo achr Winnie Wing, from Judington, 220,000 feet piece-stuff, at \$8, 25.

Schr Banner, from Holland, 63,000 feet dry common oards and strips, at \$10,000 news and steady, thingies and lath are both firm. Following are the

Shingles and lath are both firm. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$34,00635,00
Third clear, 1 inch. 29,00630,00
Third clear, 1 inch. 29,00630,00
Third clear, 14 to 2 inch. 39,00631,00
First and second clear dressed siding. 14,50631,00
First common dressed siding. 14,50631,00
First common dressed. 28,00627,00
Fiooring, first common, dressed. 23,00
Fiooring, inrit common, dressed. 17,00
Box boards, 1,14 inches and upwards. 35,00
Box boards, 1, 14 inches and upwards. 28,00
Box boards, 1,14 inches and upwards. 28,00
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 25,00330,00
Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20,00626,00
C stock boards, 10 to 16 inch. 17,00
D or common stock boards. 10,100 inch 17,00
D or common stock boards. 10,100 inch 17,00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry.
Fencing, No. 1, 14916 ft. 11,00615,00
Fencing No. 12 to 20 feet. 10,50611,00
Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. 10,50611,50

hingles "A" standard hingles "A" choice to bry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
IVERPOOL. Nov. 3-11:30 a. m.-Grain-Wheatnter, No. 1, 11s 4d: No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 11s;
2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 12s 8d;
b, No. 1, 13s 4d; No. 2, 12s 10d. Corn, No. 1, 20s 3d; club, No. 1, 138 4d; No. 2, 128 10d. Corn, No. 1, 28 No. 2, 29s.

PROVISIONS—POPK. 478 6d. Lard, 45a,

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—P.

Bew. 60s. Lard, 44s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3—Evening.—Corrox—Mode inquiry at 6%96%(d: sales, 6,000 cales; apeculation export, 2,000; American, 3,000.

Yarn and fabrics at Manchester culet.

Yarn and fabrics at Manchester quiet. BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 12s 8d@13s to club, 12s 10d@13s 4d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western pring, 10s 3desils; do winter, 10s 6desils 4d. Flour-Extra New York, 28s. Corn-Western mixed, 28s6 208 3d. Oats—American, 3s. Barley, American, 3s 6d. Pras—Canadian, 38s. CLOYER-SEED—American, 45@50s. s—canadian, 38s. yen-Serd—American, 45@50s. yistoxs—Mess pork, 60s. Prime mess beef, 95s. American, 50%s. Bacon—Long clear, 40s 6d;

Lard-American, 50%. Bacon-Long clear, 408 6d; short do. 42s.

Tallow-408 6d.

Parrolkuw-Redned, 12@128 6d; spirits, 78 6d.

Linsskb Oil-31s.

RESIN-Common, 13s; pale, 24s 6d@25s.

CHEESK-Fine American, 63s.

ANYWER, NO. 3. -PETROLKUM-30.

The following were received by the Chicago Board

of Trade

of Trade

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.—Prime mess pork—Eastern,

68s; Western, new, 628. Bason—Cumberlands, 45s; short

ribs, new, 41s 6d: iong clear, 40s 6d; short clear, 41s 6d;

shoulders, 39s; hams, 59s. Lard, 45s. Prime mess

beef, 69s; India mess beef, 104s; extra india meas, 110s.

Cheese, 64s. Tailow, 40s 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Liverpool—Wheat quiet and

steady. Corn rather easter at 29s 3d. Mark Lane—

Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier;

fair average American mixed, 29s. 6dis 39s. Cargoes on

passage—Wheat rather easier. Fair average quality of

No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment

ling the present and following month, 49s. Fair average

quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment

by sail, 29s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.
New YORK, Nov. 3.—COTTON—Quiet at 1114Q1114 c;
futures barely steady; November, 10.86c; December,
10.85c; January, 10.92c; February, 11.05c; March, 11. 19c; April, 11.34@11.35c; May, 11.47@11.48c; June,

11. 629 11. 636.
FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; receipts, 11.000 bris. Rye flour steady as \$4.0084.45.
Conn-Maal-Unchanged.
Grain-Wheel-A moderate trade, mainly speculative; receipts, 186,000 bu; No. 3 spring, \$1.2461.25 ungraded spring, \$1.2061.28; No. 2 Chicago spring; \$1.2761.29; No. 1 spring, \$1.32; ungraded winter red Western, \$1.306.1.35; white Western, \$1.306.1.45. Rye firmer; Western, \$2.50.1.28; No. 2 Shided winter red Western, \$1.306.1.35; white Western, \$1.306.1.45. Rye firmer; Western, \$2.50.1.28; No. 1 spring, \$3.12; ungraded winter red Western, \$1.306.1.30; white Western, \$1.306.1.45. Rye firmer; Western, \$2.50.1.20; Mail and puriet, but state, \$74675c; No. 2 Canada, \$40.
Mail quiet, but state, \$2.50.1.20; Containing the state, \$2.50.1

RECEIPTS-Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, \$2,000 bu; ceta CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., Nov. 3. — COTTON—Steady; 10%c.

Thour—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Whest duli; red. \$1.561.25. Core inactive
at 4645c; new 3463c. Oats quiet but steady at 376
slic. Hye steady at 5466cc. Bariey in fair demand;
Blic. Hye steady at 5466cc. Bariey in fair demand;
Blic. Hye steady at 5466cc. Bariey in fair demand;
Blic. Hye steady at 513.50. Lard dull and
nominal; steam, 88.1068/124; kettle, 88.75. Sulk
meata quiet; sales, in salt ten to driven days aboulders,
8c; short ribs. 7c, all loose. Bacon scarce and firm;
short clear, 89.75, packed.

WHISKY—Active and firm; \$1.07.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LIBSEED OIL—Quiet si 57c.

LIBERTO OIL—Quiet at 57c.

MILWAUKER, NOV. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and drooping.
GRAIN—Wheat firm at the opening, and closed firmer. No. 1 Milwaukee, 81.05; No. 1 Milwaukee, 81.05; No. 2 Milwaukee, 81.05; No. 2 Milwaukee, 81.05; December, 81.05; No. 3 Milwaukee, 81.05; Osta weaker; No. 2, 24%c. Rye firm: No. 1.55c. Bariey firmer and fairly active; No. 2 spring, 61% 662%c.
PROVISIONS—Inactive and held firmly.
FRMIGHTS—Wheat to Builalo, 464%c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 12.000 bris, wheat, 117,000 bu.
Shipmerts—Flour, 9,500 bris; wheat, 243,000 ba.
LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 3.—Corron—Quiet but steady a Olso. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn-Market dull; white, 56c; mixed, 52c. Oats—Market ull; white, 32c; mixed, 31c. Rye—Market dull at duli; white, 32c; mixed, 31c. Rye-market unit seeds.

Provisions—Fork nominal. Bulk-meas scarce and frm; clear rib, 7%c. Bacoh frm; shoulders, 7%c; clear rib, 5%c610c. Hann-Sugar-cured, 14c. Lard quiet; choice leaf sind unchanged.

WHIREY—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, NOW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, 100, 3.—FLOUE—Quiet; but steady. HAY—Quiet; prime. \$15,00,416,00; choice, \$17,00. Provisions—Fork dull and lower at \$14.50.

MONETARY—Gold, 102%cs10274; sight exchange on New York, Mc discount; sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 493.

BUFFALO.

bills, 493.

BUFFALO, Nov. S.—GRAIN—Wheat—Better milling demand; sales 10,000 bu No. 1 Milwaugee club at about \$1.21. Corn duli; a xargo of No. 2 was offered at \$1560; car jots selling at \$20. Oats nominally \$1c for No. 2. Rye ineclected. Barley neglected. Caral Fraigure—Firm and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

NOV. 3.—COTTON—Easy at 10%c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 3,300.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, 14 dis-Others unchanged, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 3.—Flour—Quiet and un-

OSWEGO.
OSWEGO, Nov. 3.—GEAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Mil-waukee, \$1.31. Corn unchanged. COTTON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Corron—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 181,000 bales; last year, 203,000; total receipts at all United States ports year, 203,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 737,000; last year, 977,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 82,600; last year, 72,0 00; total exports from all United States ports to date, 270,000; last year, 318,000; stock at all United States ports, 424,000; last year, 606,000; stock at all interior fowns, 60,000; last year, 72,000; stock at Liverpool, 406,000; last year, 74,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 131,000; last year, 138,000.

DRY GOODS. Ngw York, Nov. 3.—Business light with package houses. Jobbing trade quiet. Brown sheeting and low grade cotton fannels in fair demand. Bisached shirtings quii. Prints quiet in acents' hands. Glog-hams and cotton dress goods in steady request. Men's wear woolens quiet. Foreign goods dull. PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, Nov. 3.—PETROLEUM—Market quiet; tandard white, 110 test. \$1.12%.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3.—SPIRITS OF TURPEN-

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Judgments, Confessions, Etc. In the case of Cozzens vs. Sayles, a motion was made Saturday before Judge Drummond for an injunction to prevent Sayles from prose-

cuting certain suits against divers railroads in Iowa and elsewhere for an infringement of the celebrated Tanner brake patent. Sayles also asked to have Cozzens prevented from prose-cuting a suit in New York to ascertain his rights in the extension of the patent for the Tanner brake, until the present suit, which is for the same purpose, is decided. Cozzens claims he owns the whole interest in the extension of the patent right. After some argument, Judge Drummond inti-

mated that he would not allow Cozzens to mated that he would not allow Cozzens to prosecute the present suit, and also one in New York at the same time, when both were for the same purpose. Nor would he allow Sayles to prosecute suits in different places, provided Cozzens used reasonable different places, provided Cozzens used reasonable different between the parties by which Cozzens agreed to dismiss his suit in New York and amend his bill here, and Sayles agreed not to commence any more suits, nor prosecute those already begun, until next February.

MEYERS BERHIVE. S. D. Ward, the Receiver of the Merchants'

S. D. Ward, the Receiver of the Merchants', Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank, filed a petition Saturday setting up that, the same day he was appointed Receiver, Michael Gormley began a suit by attachment against the bank, and served on George Chandler, as garnishee. On the 27th of September, garnishee proceedings were begun against Seth M. Gage, and a few days after against James M. Cooper. These parties are indebted to the bank, and the Receiver fears the suits will interfere with him and delay him in the collection of the assets of the bank. He therefore asks that the prosecution of any suits by Gormley might be enjoined. The petition was argued a short time before Judge Williams, Morton Culver appearing for Gormley, and was then put over to this morning, when it will come up with other matters in the same case before the same Judge. TERMS.

In the case of Fosdick & Fish vs. The Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, Judge Drummond Saturday entered an order allowing the clerk to sell \$10.000 of the gold received for the sale of the road to provide funds with which to pay certain claims against the road.

In the case of Needles vs. The Republic Life-Insurance Company, an order was made directing the Receiver to pay Mr. F. H. Kales \$400 for his

In the case of Needles vs. The Republic Life-Insurance Company, an order was made directing the Receiver to pay Mr. F. H. Kales \$400 for his legal services, and to sell to Frederick Poehter, for \$600, the S. E. ½ of Sec. 28, 112, 28, in the County of Sibley. Minn.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The National Life-Insurance Company of Vermont filed a bill Saturday against Carsten and Mary Koester, Charles Dewey, surviving trustee, Thomas Carbine, and David P. Benson, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Jot and the S. ½ of Lot 7, in Block 12, of Ogden's Addition.

the S. ¼ of Lot 7, in Block 12, of Ogden's Addition.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of Mark Harper, filed a bill against Samuel P. Farrington, John Schmahl, and William H. Harper, to recover a stock of cigars and groceries, worth \$2,000, claimed to have been fraudulently assigned by Mark Harper to the defendants to defraud his creditors.

Mark Harper to the defendants to defraud his creditors.

BANKRUPTCY.

An involuntary petition was also filed against Josiah F. Warren and Henry J. Caswell, partners as J. F. Warren & Co., by Page & Krausse, on a claim for \$3,084.16; Manning & Squier, \$1,250; Warden & Oxnard, \$1,349.31; Seaman & Kennedy, \$647.13; J. H. Rice, \$593.95; Norton Bros., \$332.74; P. C. Hanford, \$914.13; N. K. Fairbank & Co., \$602.47; the American White Lead Company, of Louisville, Ky., \$6,694.56. The bankrupts are charged with conveying all their property to Leonard Klinck on the 29th of September, with intent to defeat the operation of the Bankrupt act, and with making a preferential transfer of certain property to the Wright & Lawther Oil & Lead Company. A rule to show cause Nov. 13 was is-

making a preferential transfer of certain property to the Wright & Lawther Oil & Lead Company. A rule to show cause Nov. 13 was issued.

Robert E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of W. H. Bischoff Saturday.
George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of John W. Lyke.
Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of D. H. Donovan.
Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for the following estates: Metzler Bros., A. R. Wilson, Luke Hilliard, and William Deunison.
CIRCUIT COURT.
T. D. Crocker filed a distress warrant against John P. Hand to recover \$320 back rent for the premises No. 169 South Clark street.
John Southworth commenced a suit for \$10,-000 against A. J. Twogood and H. P. Elliott.
JUNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—James A. Wright et al. va. Joilet Iron and Steel Company, \$8, 375.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Judge Gary—Mary McCerty vs. Thomas Johnson. \$35.
JUDGE GARY—MARY MCCERTY vs. Thomas Johnson. \$35.
JUDGE JARSON—R. J. Osborne vs. Robert Greg; verdict, \$55, and motion for new trial by plaintiff.
CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROSERS—Commercial National Bank vs. W. M. Brewer; debt. \$575; damages, \$130.—H. A. Edwards vs. Kiren Cash, \$120.—T. B. Evans vs. T. E. Geroult; debt. \$200; damages, \$125.
JUDGE BOOTH—Arabella E. Waters vs. B. T. and T. B. Wakeman and Otway Watson, \$307.27.

Sir John Franklin.

The fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition derives renewed interest from the report of Thomas A. Barry, a returned Hudson's Bay whaler, of the sufferings and death of the last survivor of the Erebus and Terror, obtained from the Esquimaux, with whom he passed last winter. The crew of the New Bedford whaling-ship A. Houghton, of which Mr. Berry

into winter quarters last October on the normer shore of Hudson's Bay, where they was joined by about 150 Esquinanx. The natives were full of anecdotes of the visit to their settlement at Cape Inglefield of a party of whis men, who came among them many years and perishing in a single winter of cold and hundy and who were buried with their books, papers, and valuables beneath heaps of stones. From the Equimatix's description, these men were evidently the remnant of Franklin's expedition, whose fate and burial-place had been before unknown. The natives exhibited several relies as proof of the accuracy of their statements, and Barry succeeded in obtaining from them some spoons one marked with Franklin's crest and the others with an unknown monogram. The natives offered to pilot the crew of the A. Houghton to the mound, but the sailors were in no condition to make a thousand miles' journey of exploration. M. Barry's story, however, has induced Morison a Brown, the well-known New York shipping agents, who fitted out the Polaris, to send a expedition next spring, under Mr. Barry's command, to discover the burial-mounds of these last of Sir-John Franklin's men, and obtain the valuation of Sir-John Franklin's men, and obtain the valuation of sir-John Franklin's men, and obtain the valuation of the proper of the recovery of the records of the expedition is still open, the firm will equip a vessel at their own expense; if not, they will try to secure subscriptions of \$15,000, and, if that falls, they will send a whaler, so that the expenses may be defrayed by cruising for oil. Mr. Barry propose to land on the western shore of Hudson's Bay, and reach Cape Inglefield, 500 miles distant, by means of sleds and dogs.

TENEO.

I'll strive no longer 'gainst an unrelentine fate: One word, one look, I'd give up all for thee; For though thy love seeks mine too late, Come now what may, your love is life to me,

Our eyes were dimmed with happy, unshed tears. When first we loved, that would not let us see The gulf of fate that rolled between our souls, That separates thee O so far from me.

I've often dreamed of love, but never thought of half the wondrous happiness I now feel; The pain and sorrow written on thy face A strange, sweet other life to me reveal.

Can love be torture, or a lasting, long delight? Can love to thee be either life or death? Can soul be lost where soul can purify? If so, what have I left? E'en but a little breath. You think it right that I should give you up:
Is it in vain that I have staked my all?
O darling! rather let us wait. At last
Light breaks Night's deepest, darkest pall.
GENEVA LAKE, NOV. 1.
LYNKE.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturday excepted. | Monday excepted.

OHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of botel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sis.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sis.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE

Leave. | Arriva

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
UTwenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Handoby hind-st. Ranas City & Denver Fast Ex *12:30 p. m. * 8:40 p. m. * 8:50 p. m. * 9:50 p. m. * 9

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tiers, Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive. Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through
Day Express.

*10:00a. m. *4:00p. n.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEOADDepots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteensist., and Canal and Sixteensist.. Ticket Offices, 3:
Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Mail and Express, Ottawa and
Streator
Rockfrd, D'buque, &Sloux City 10:00 a.m. 7:45 p.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha. 10:30 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
Pacific Express for Omaha. 10:30 a.m. 3:45 p.m.
Pacific Express 9:30 p.m. 3:40 p.m.
Pacific Night Express 9:30 p.m. 6:35 a.m.
Ransas City, Atchison, St. Joe.
and Texas Express. 110:00 p.m. 4:55 a.m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 87 Clark-st., southeast corner of Raa

dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mail (vis Main and Air Line). • 7:00 a. m. • 8:55 a. m.
Day Express

Kalamazoo Accommodation. • 3:43 p. m. • 10:30 a. m.

Atlantic Express (daily). • 5:55 p. m. • 6:00 a. m.

Night Express. • 9:00 p. m. • 16:30 a. m.

FITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. | Mail and Express | 8:00 a m | 7:00p m. |
| Pactific Express | 5:15p m | 8:00a m. |
| Fast Line | 9:10p m | 6:30a m. |

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer Boust, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side.

| Depar | Arriva.

CHICAGO, BOCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOID
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ties
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.
Leave. Arrive.

LAKE NAVIGATION. For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted.
Saurday's boat don't go until.
Priday moraing's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskeyon, tree to the control of the co

SUALISM SCALES
OF ALL ENTER
OF ALL ENTE

MARINE

Further Reports of Shipping by Gales

Improvements on t Milwaukee, R Kenos

Lake Freights, Navig Maritime Matter

HARBOR IMPRO
In his report, the Chief of
following concerning the wor
Milwankee, Racine, and Ker
Officer in charge, Maj. D.
Str?) and Lieut. F. A. Il
187?) and Lieut. F. A. Il
187?) and Lieut. F. A. Il
187?) and Lieut. F. A. Il
187ers, under his immediate
Milwankee Harbor—The
over the north pier was com
distance of 560 feet, exce
the side walls and part of the
The sbm of \$5,000 of the
14, 1878, was made available
and a part of it applied to
pile and timber protection
feet on the chamel-face of.
The balance of the appromade available in April, it
applied to rebuilding the old
south pier.

applied to rebuilding the old south pier.

It is expected this season ment of the north pier as f and to make some necessar.

The future work contemt, completion of the stone s north pier, and some addin-gribs of both piers.

July 1, 1876, amount availabl Amount appropriated by act

July 1, 1877, amount avai applied to rebuilding about ber superstructure of the pected to complete this July 1, 1876, amount available amount appropriated by action ed Aug. 14, 1876......

was made available in A
the superstructure has
outer cribs of the nort
and their filling, which
Some dredging will al
The future work requ
in general repairs to old
nel, and extension of the July 1, 1877, amount during fiscal year..... July 1, 1877, outstanding

NAUTICAL HAPS There were no disaster easter of Friday night in f Il right. The schr H. Rand had b collision with Twelfth stre The little schr Day Spris broken Saturday in the riv

The brig City of Tawas breaking up, and the iron her.
The scow Flora was as day night. She is loaded in tow of a tug at the time. The Canada Southern fer on the Lime-Kiln Crossing day are ning. Erie to quiet a little.

The old schr P. Hayden en ashore at Michigan is said to be on the beact David Dall, her owner, heffect. David Dall, her owner, before.

The southwest wind of in Detroit River so that Crossings was dangerou waverley were delayed of the low water.

A ramor was current Friday that the barge Lake Erie, but it was was circulated.

So far as could be asce was no foundation for the prop China, of the Ancon Lake Erie during the The bark Nelson, o evening minus her formaintop masthead, while the blow. She is coal The scow Sanders her format down and result of the late heavy The scar Benson, when about two weeks there. The crib whis said to have fallen is soon taken to effect he loss.

The schr Magellan heridge Saturday, and heridge Saturday, and her street was the schr Magellan heridge Saturday, and her seem seem seem was supplied to the seem of the s

BUI BUI Appendix to Burralo, Nov. 4.—
sided, and early this ashore at Bay View, we masters, who went uptaking with them as crew of the brig in the food. They had fourteen hours, and besides suffering weather. Capt. Cohen, says her stee Abino Friday evenin while rolling in the seried away, and drifted of where the vessel st the party who first found the missing boathey could come ashos Cohen is full of water wet. The Captain they damaged, and may The tang Mary came rescue the schr Hartfelies in good shape, with She is loaded with Minnan, who has seen saved, and all her c wet.

STAIN

STAIN Word was recently to Capt. David Dall, deals shipped on la from Oconto, had bee the extent of \$400. and on his arrival the been transhipped to Gage was charged to freight-money. Of esituation and submit appears, was caught of last month, on some seas that prestained deals are rejit seems, and hence Capt. Dall.

The contract for geon River into Burt agation into Burt and week by the Local Ct West, of Capac, Mic for the work. The r off " to prevent th River was fully can bers of the State Bo-cided that it was plishing the desired therefore made the the contract was aw \$5,000.—Northern

Special Dispute
Milwaukhn, Nov. 3
and a large fleet is a
back for safety,
the schr James A. S
South Pier while try
Chartes—To Sach
at \$5; to Toledo, sch

TENEO. ainst an unrelenting fate:
I'd give up all for thee;
eeks mine too late,
your love is life to me.

d with happy, unshed tears, that would not let us see rolled between our souls, so far from me. love, but never thought happiness I now feet; written on thy face er life to me reveal.

or a lasting, long delight? Ither life or death? te coul can purify? ft? E'en but a little breath.

it I should give you up: we staked my all? ns wait. At last ns wait. At last deepest, darkest pall. v. 1. LYNNE. TIME TABLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXCEPTED MARKS. - Saturday RTHWESTERN RAILWAY. k-st. (Sherman House) and the depots.

are run through, between Chi-Pullman or any other form of cage. Wells and Kinzie-sts. anal and Kinzie-sts.

UL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE. Leave. | Arrive. is Ex... † 9:00 p. m. † 4:00 p. m.

& ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO e, near Madison-st. bridge, and cket Office. 122 Randolph-st. beave. | Arrive. Fast Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:40 p. m. 4 Express 9:00 c. m. 5:00 p. m. 6:00 p. m. 6:0 UKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

r Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket lark-st., opposite Sherman House, Leave. | Arrive. • 7:50 a. m. • 8:00 p. m. Minne 5:C5p. m. *11:00a. m.

Stap. m. 11.00a. m. and Ash. 1 9:00 p. m. 2 7:00a. m. CENTRAL RAILBOAD. tatingUAD.

It and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Randolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. Arrive.

8:40 a. m. 17:50 a. m. 8:40 a. m. 17:50 a. TON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-xteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59

ENTRAL RAILROAD.

and foot of Twenty-second-st. k-st. southeast corner of Ranthotel, and at Paimer House.

Line). * 7:00 a. m. * 6:55 p. m.
* 6:00 a. m. * 7:40 p. m.
* 8:00 a. m. * 10:30 a. m.
* 9:00 p. m. * 10:30 a. m.
* 9:00 p. m. * 46:30 a. m.

YNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Arrive.

S:00 a m. | S:00 a m. |

5:10 p. m. | 8:00 a m. |

5:10 p. m. | 8:30 a m. | MORE & OHIO.
osition Building, foot of Mon188 Clark st., Palmer House,
pot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive 7:35-a. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 7:40 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 8:00 a. m. 110:20 p. m. 5:40 a. m.

NNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. West Side ND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD ren and Sherman sta -st., Sherman House. | Leave. Leave. | Arrive eh Ex *10:15 a m. * 4:00 p m. * 5:00p . m. * 9:35 a m. * 10:00 p. m. † 6:30 a m.

Rapids, and Muske-LE ESSO FAINBANKS'

CALES BANKS, MORSE & CO. & 112 Lake St., Chicago.

Further Reports of Disasters to Shipping by the Late Gales.

MARINE NEWS.

Improvements on the Harbors of Milwaukee, Racine, and Kenosha.

Lake Freights, Navigation Notes, and Maritime Matters in General.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

In his report, the Chief of Engineers gives the following concerning the work on the harbors of Milwankee, Racine, and Kenosha:

Officer in charge, Maj. D. C. Honston, Corps of Engineers, with Capt. G. J. Lydecker (to May 5, 1877) and Lieut. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, under his immediate orders.

Milwankee Harbor-The stone superstructure over the north pier was completed last season for a distance of 560 feet. except pavement between the side walls and part of the filling between.

The sum of \$5,000 of the appropriation of Ang. 14, 1876, was made available in September, 1876, and a part of it applied to the construction of a pile and timber protection for a distance of 560 feet on the channel-face of the north pier.

The balance of the appropriation (\$21,000) was made available in April, 1877, and is now being applied to rebuilding the old superstructure of the south pier.

i. 8, 233, 94 15, 548, 67

July 1, 1877, amount available...... 18,027.20

8,000.00

Erie to quiet a little.

The old schr P. Hayden, which was almost driven ashore at Michigan City in a gale last month, is said to be on the beach at Union Pier. Capit. David Dall, her owner, has received word to that effect.

The southwest wind of Friday lowered the water in Detroit River so that navigation at the Lime-Kiln Crossings was dangerous. The props Avon and Waverley were delayed at Malden in consequence of the low water.

A rumor was 'current on the docks at Detroit Friday that the barge R. N. Rice was ashore on Lake Erie, but it was unfounded, for the vessel was all right at Tonawands at the time the report was circulated.

So far as could be ascertained in this port, there was no foundation for the rumor that the fine iron prop China, of the Auchor Line, had gone ashore on Lake Erie during the late gale.

The bark Nelson, of Milwaukee, arrived last evening minus her foretopgallant mast and her maintop masticead, which were carried away in a late blow. She is coal taden, from below.

The seow Sanders has arrived at Detroit with her foremast down and her headgear damaged, the result of the late heavy blow on Lake Erie.

The sort Benson, which went ashore near Alpena about two weeks since, is reported to be still there. The crib which was built sround her is said to have fallen in, and, unless steps are soon taken to effect her release, she will be a total loss.

The sech Magellan had a tilt with Twelfth street

The schr Magellan had a tilt with Twelfth street bridge Saturday, and had her jibboom snapped off.

ashore at Bay View, was visited by several vesselmasters, who went up-shore by wagon last night,
taking with them a small boat. They found the
crew of the brig in the cabin alive, and preparing
food. They had been in the rigging
fourteen hours, and were almost famished,
besides suffering from the severe cold
weather. Capt. Mathew Golden, of the
Cohen, says her steering gear broke off Point
Abino Friday evening, and she dritted ashore
while rolling in the seas. Her small boat was carried away, and drifted ashore three miles this side
of where the vessel stranded. Capt. Powell and
the party who first visited the crew in distress
found the missing boat and left it with them, so
they could come ashore when they desired. The
Cohen is full of water, and her cargo of corn is all
wet. The Captain thinks the vessel is not seriously damaged, and may be rescued.

The tag Mary came here to-day for lighters to
rescue the schr Hartford, ashore at that point. She
lies in good shape, with about two feet of water in.
She is loaded with Michigan wheat, and Capt. Ber-

rescue the schr Hartford, ashore at that point. She lies in good shape, with about two feet of water in. She is loaded with Michigan wheat, and Capt. Berriman, who has seen the craft, thinks she can be saved, and all her cargo, except about 2,000 bu wet.

Word was recently sent from Kingston, Ont., to Capt. David Dall, of this port, that the cargo of deals shipped on his schooner, the Maggie Dall, from Oconto, had been stained by bilge water to the extent of \$400. He proceeded to Kingston. the extent of \$400. He proceeded to Kingston, and on his arrival there found that the cargo had and on his arrival there found that the cargo had been transhipped to Quebec, and the alleged damage was charged to him and taken out of his freight-money. Of course he had to accept the situation and submit to the loss. The schooner, it sppears, was caught in heavy weather the middle of last month, on Lake Michigan, and shipped some seas that probably caused the damage. Stained deals are rejected in the English market, it seems, and hence the bill for damage against Capt. Dall.

CONTRACT AWARDED. The contract for diverting the course of Sturgeon River into Burt Lake, and thus securing nav-gation into Burt and Crooked Lakes, was let last week by the Local Commissioner to Mr. Alfred J. West, of Capac, Mich., he being the lowest bidder

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribins.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—A stiff northeaster is blowing and a large fleet is anchored in the bay, having put back for safety. A dispatch from Manistee says the schr James A. Stronach went ashore near the South Pier while trying to make that harbor.

Charters—To Sackett's Varbor, schr Itasca, wheat at 85; to Toledo, schr E. Fitzgerald, 23, 000 ba barley at 63%: to Buffaio, steam-barre Havana, barge Helena, schrs M. E. Tremble and Granger, wheat at 4c: aggregate 174,500 bu wheat. Much annety is feit by vessel owners on account of the storm on Friday and to-day.

LAKE FREIGHTS.
CRICAGO, Nov. 3.—The market was quiet at 34cc on corn, and nominally 4c for wheat, to Buffalo. Room was taken for 160,000 bu wheat, 100,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu rye. To Buffalo—Props Montana. corn, and 20,000 bu rye. To Buffalo—Props Montana, Waverly, Starucca, Empire State, and Portage, all wheat through; schr Couch; corn at 34c. To Ogdensburg—Schr Montmorency, corn through. To Toronto—Schr Neelon, rye, and Merritt, corn, through. In the afternoon freights were firmer. The barge Ohio was taken for corn to Buffalo on private terms, and the schr E. L. Coyne for corn to Sarnia. Capacity, 73,000 bu. Total taken for corn, 173,000 bu.

COMING TO CHICAGO. COMING TO CHICAGO.

Capt. Al Johnson, of the tug A. Mosher, and Capt. Almes Carter, of the tug Willie Brown, have resigned their positions and left the city for Buffalo, where they will take possession of the powerful tug Gardner, which they have purchased from Capt. George Hand, of that port, for \$3,500 cash. They will bring her to Chicago at once, and enter into business with her. Capt. James St. Clair, of the Little Giant, will take command of the Mosher, and George Green, also of the Mosher, will take charge of the Little Giant.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON. Mich., Nov. 4.—Down—Prop Arctic, schrs Redwing, Cheney Ames, Acantias, H. W. Sage, Athenian.

Up—Props Staracca, Enterprise, Marine City, schrs Knight Templar, S. D. Hungerford.

Wind, southeast. Weather cloudy.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.—The new sehr R. B. Hayes is expected here in a day or two with coal from Sandusky... Schr Tuscola has been stripped and laid up... Vessel-owners are threatening a general lay-up of their craft unless freight rates improve very soon. OTHER PORTS.—The stimr Waite has been repaired at Detroit, and is now at Toledo... Quinn, the diver, is now at work on the stimr Eighth Ohio. baired at Detroit, and is now at Toledo....Quinn, the diver, is now at work on the stmr Eighth Ohio, sunk in Detroit River. She will be rebuilt....The agent of the North Shore Line of Lake Superior steamers at Detroit announces that the prop Ontario, which leaves that port to-morrow for Duluth and intermediate ports on the north shore of Lake Superior, will be the last oast of that line to leave this season... Up to Saturday last 142,000 tons of coal had arrived at Toronto by lake during this season... The schr Levi Rawson loaded with 100 tons of baled hay at Manitowoc for Ford River last week... The stmr Ivanhoe will have her engine suostantially rebuilt, besides getting new upper works throughout. The hull is iron, and was not hurt by the fire ... The difficulties created by international regulations that hinder a vessel being helped in distress, under certain events, unless by a vessel of her own flag, are receiving frequent illustrations.... The Fort Colborne Free Fress says Messrs. Cotton, Jones & Co. have retired from Secs. 33 and 34 on the canal, and that Mr. Clarke. of Buffalo will commence the work next week instead. Work on Secs. 17 and 18 have also been begun in earnest, and a dredge is at work at Muriatt's Pond.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the forty-eight hours ending at 10 o'clock last

Amount (estimated) required for completion of reiding professor established and the professor of the profess

CASUALTIES.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.

RUNAWAY-ACCIDENT.

year:
"He has been here, I learn, and has recited Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—Night before last Horace Chambers, a farmer of Eden Township, in attempting to withdraw a charge of shot from a gun, in some manner not understood,

from a gun, in some manner not understood, discharged the gun, the charge passing through his right hand, lacerating it badly.

Special Prisputch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—Last evening Barney. Shields, a coal-miner, late of Braidwood, was sitting in Duxbury's bar-room at Shippingsport, south of this city, when a drunken row was raised. Pistol-shots were fired, and one bullet took effect in his left thigh.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

McLeansboro, Ill., Nov. 4.—J. M. Lasater, an old citizen, was returning home from his mill to-day, and, failing from his wagon, broke some ribs. He is now suffering much.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.
KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 4.—Another sad accident occurred here this morning. Mrs. Johnson, who lives a mile south of the village, was driving to church, and, on striking Portage street, her horse became unmanageable andran down the street at a fearful rate, throwing her out and kill-ing her. The Coroner's inquest brought out the above facts this afternoon. Mrs. Johnson was a lady most highly esteemed, and her death and the manner of it are most deeply deplored. RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 4.—While a north-bound

treight on the Chicago & Alton Railroad was passing this place this afternoon, a bricklayer named John T. Williams attempted to board it, and fell and was instantly killed. He leaves it, and fell and was instantly killed. He leaves a wife to mourn his untimely end.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 4.—A man by the name of John Longmeyer was run over by the evening express on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Willson avenue crossing about 8 o'clock this evening, and terribly mangled, so that death must have been instantaneous. There are four tracks at that place, and it is thought the deceased caught his foot and fell under the train. He leaves a wife and several children.

corpers on the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Willson avenue crossing about 8 o'clock this evening, and terribly mangled, so that death must have been instantaneous. There are four tracks at that place, and it is thought the deceased caught his foot and fell under the train. He leaves a wife and several children.

A FATAL FALL.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—Charles Schlefer, a painter emgaged in working on a bridge over the Ohio at this point, fell from a scaffolding to-day and was killed. He struck a pile of sand and broke a leg, but lived nine hours, death resulting from internal injuries.

A Burgiarious Tree.

Collifornia Correspondence Builimore Sun.

Mr. Skae, of Van Ness avenue, has some encalyptus trees. One outgrew the rest, and the phad to unearth it to find the cause. Behold the thirsty encalyptus roots, prospecting for water, observed a weak spot at one of the joints and attacked it. A small root was first correspondence water, it took a great muscular enlargement, shattering the joint. And now that tree has stuffed ten feet of the drain with a spongy mass of interwoven roots of capillary fineness, best fitted to rob the drain. No modern official fingersmith ever displayed greater tact, ingenity, and capacious swallow for public funds. Tis judged that the tree knew it was being funding the providence of the destruction of the Democratic principle of Government and the substitution of an Aristocracy in its stead."

He made his old schoolmate, Lewis Wallace, Adjutant-General, and Wallace and Grant were the destruction of the Dimornal mangity,—"tits naughty, but "its nice." For when discovered and punished by privation of its luxurious cribbage, every leaf betrayed sorrow and repentance. "A like temptation I may not resist, but indeed I won't be so greedy as to be found out next time."

MORTON.

'Gath's" Characterization of the Dead Senator.

Morton's Rank Among the Leaders of American Politics.

Obituary-Story of the Western

Cromwell.

founder of the Republican party, but was one of its subsequent leaders. His friends may fairly claim that he had great influence over the Administrations of Lin-coln, Johnson, Grant, and Hayes; and that he advanced Indiana, by his biography and surroundings, out of the personal mediocri-ty she occupied. Morton was the first distinctvely great man of that State, -was the greatest of his State folk for original will and completeness of mental and physical character. He added to this determination the craft of a politician. Those persons who chose to follow him were

always proud of him, and he kept their alle-

giance generally to the grave.

He was born in Indiana in the Administration of President Monroe, and reared an orphan by his aunts. His early life was partly spent about Cincinnati. He went to school with Gen. Lew Wallace, and first signalized his countrycollege by good debating. He married before he was 22, and before he had been admitted to the Bar, which was thirty-one years ago. Six years after entering the Bar he was made a County Judge for a little time. He had always been a Democrat previously, and was a Free-Trader. In 1856, at the early age of 33, he stumped the State of Indiana as the Republican candidate against Ashbel P. Willard, and lost the Governorship. Morton had been a slow, dullish boy, even shy, and well-behaved at school. In 1860 he was nominated, on a ticket with Henry S. Lane and Benjamin Harrison, for leutenant-Governor. He was sober as to

liquor all his life. In HIS PUBLIC SPEECHES
he argued, and did not appeal to fancy or feeling. His mind was constitutionally robust. 'The religion of our Savior," he said, "could not with any propriety have been termed sec-tional, even while its professors were limited to a mere handful of Jews, for its spirit and principles comprehended humanity everywhere and in all ages." He also drew the line fine against Disunion Abolitionists: "It is a matter of proud congratulation that there is not one Disparty. There is no part of the Republican plat-form upon which a Disunionist can stand."

Morton disliked Dr. Graham N. Fitch, United States Senator. He said of Gov. Whitcomb:

"The State of Indiana, perhaps, never pro-duced an abler or more honest man. He is dead and gone, but all delight to honor his memory."

dead and cone, but all delight to honor his memory."

Of Stephen A. Douglas, Morton said, in 1860:
"It is wholly unimportant what profession Douglas may make on the Slavery question, because he is believed in the South to be thoroughly and utterly dishonest and incapable of being trusted by the South any more than by the North."

In strong and rather dignified personal vituperation and depiction, Morton was a master. His speeches against Douglas in 1860 were as remarkable instances of this as his jealous detraction of Hendricks in 1876. Douglas was not handled so roughly by anybody in the West. He said of the Pro-Slavery versions of the Constitution:

He said of the Pro-Slavery versions of the Constitution:

"If Jefferson could have looked down the stream of time, and seen these supple tools of Slavery crawling across his immortal page and seeking to deface its inspired teachings, he would have torn the manuscript to fragments to preserve it from the defilement. There was a time," added Morton, "when Liberty was loved for her own sake; when devotion to her cause was not inspired by selfish or eronomical loved for her own sake; when devotion to her cause was not inspired by selfish or economical considerations; when her form seemed so beautiful, and her robes of such spotless purity, that she provoked the idolatry of mankind. Who so stupid as not to see that Liberty is shorn of her divine attributes, and becomes a thing of merely human invention, when she is claimed as the inheritance of a peculiar race to the rejection of others! God gave to man dominion over the earth and sea, the beast of the as the inheritance of a peculiar race to the rejection of others! God gave to man dominion over the earth and seas, the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air, but not over his fellow-men. That He reserved to Himself; and, whenever man assumes to be the master of his fellow, he is usurping the prerogative of God. And I will inquire, now, in what consists our security that our liberties will be preserved! Not in these rich fields, nor in mines, in commerce, in material wealth, in navies nor in armies, nor yet in paper constitutions; but in the conviction, deeply seated in the public conscience, that liberty is the gift of God to every man."

This rude, radical talk of conviction was not

man."
This rude, radical talk of conviction was not This rude, radical talk of conviction was not the diction of a mere demagogue; a fierce sense of Western liberty lay in the man behind it. His power was without pretension. No person has spoken Western English with more concision and with more grim, browbeating, scowling hu-mor. He said of Hendricks, in 1860, before Morton had been anything but a Judge one veer:

"He has been here, I learn, and has recited before your people his time-honored eulogy upon the services and memory of the Democratic party. He is the great Democratic antiquiary, and plunges deeply into the antiquities of American politics; a sort of Old Mortality, reviving the faded inscriptions upon Democratic monuments. The Democratic party in times past has done many good and glorious things, of which I feel justly proud; and I do now, and ever shall, protest against this inheritance of glory passing out of the family to a bastard issue, though it bears the same name," Morton's appearance was always pertinent to this kind of attack,—serious, emphatic, unflinching, swinging the sledge.

It is also to be said in Morton's favor that all attacks upon his morality or propriety have been bearen and recer matters or tablishes.

It is also to be said in Morton's favor that all atfacks upon his morality or propriety have been hearsay, and never matters of public investigation. He has not even been suspected in any case of official imputation, nor has he whitewashed anybody or pursued them with suspicion. If not a pure man in every respect, he eschewed scandal as a political ally. Upon Mr. Buchanan, Morton was coarsely harsh. "Old Buck's bachelor life," he said, "will be a type of his Administration, for it will leave behind it no fruit that he will care to own, and no one to drop a tear to his memory." AS THE WAR CANE ON.

win leave beamed it so fruit that he will care to own, and no one to drop a tear to his memory."

After Lincoln's election, Morton came at once to the front against peaceable Secession. "Especially must we of the inland States," he said, "ching to the National idea. If South Carolina gets out of the Union, I trust it will be at the point of the bayonet, after our last efforts have failed to compel her to submission to the laws. Better concede her independence to force, to revolution, than to right and principle."

Morton defended England boldly for resisting by war the separation of her American Colomies. "Seven years is but a day in the life of a nation, and I would rather come out of a struggle at the end of that time defeated in arms and conceding independence to successful revolution, than to purchase present peace by the concession of a principle that must inevitably explode this Nation into small and dishonored fragments." This was made when Morton had not yet become Lieutenant-Governor, although elected. He was only Lieutenant-Governor two days, having succeeded Henry S. Lane, who was sent to the United States Senate.

the general elevation of her citizen and military character. From a dull and backward State, Indiana rose to be a great political unit. It was Morton's soldiery in Western Virginia which turned the scale for the Union and made McClelian's fame.

was Morton's soldiery in Western Virginia which turned the scale for the Union and made McClellan's fame.

LIFTING UP HIS STATE.

It will always be remarkable that, in the war to preserve the Federal Union, the States which undertook to suppress State "rights" produced Executives so much abler than the "Sovereignties;" and that, as the war proceeded, the States also increased their dignity and privileges as much as the Nation. The United States merely recovered its authority; but the individual States advanced their credit, intrenched themselves in large State Capitols and other institutions, and established an autonomy of their own. In the Revolutionary War, our Colonial Governors were inferior to the Governors of the North in the Civil War. Morton will ever be a massive type of a fine military Executive. He early made himself invaluable to Lincoln, and was to that President what Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, was to Washington, "with Brother Jonathan." Morton was slandered during the War, but he opposed his own brother obtaining a contract. He gathered thousands of Democrats into the War party. Said he in one speech: "If there is any boor partisan here to-day who believes that, after the Government has been destroyed, he will have his party left and may enjoy that, I yield him up in despair. The Almighty has enveloped his intellect in eternal night, and preordained that he should be a fool forever and ever."

"The Revolutionary War," he added, "is estimated to have cost two hundred millions of dollars. How much easier would it have been to have paid the hithe duty of three pence a pound on tea! And can you doubt that the men who now urge the cost of this War as an objection to it would, for the same reason, have objected to the Revolution, had they lived during that period?"

By the middle of 1862 Morton had furnished ninety-eight regiments and twenty-seven batteries, or 103,000 men, to the Government. He put the draft through peaceably. He established an arsenal, and made 22,000,000 of rounds of artiller

sisted in the creation of Hugh McCulloch, afterward Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1846 the Second Indiana Regiment was reported for cowardice by Jeff Davis, at the battle of Buena Vista. Morton said in a message while he was Governor:

"The disaster at Buena Vista, which should have disgraced but a single man, retarded the progress of a great State; and I am of the opinion that the emigrant was discouraged from coming within her borders by that affair and by Indiana's bad financial character. Otherwise our population would have been 2,000,000, in 1860, instead of 1,339,000,000. We are taught by this passage in our history that the honor of a State should be zealously preserved."

The Democratic Legislature, having refused to hear his message read, afterwards sent for it. Morton declined to send it in a second time. As the election of 1864 approacl ed, Morton visited New York to make a speech, after the example of Lincoln in 1860. He did not make a very fine effort. Self-possessed, practical, agreeable, yet seldom intimate, calm, serious, strong, intrepid, and amajitious without conceit, Morton wore better as he grew older.

Scon after Mr. Morton took his seat in the

wore better as he grew older.

WITH ANDREW JOHNSON.

Soon after Mr. Morton took his seat in the Senate, he was called upon to vote in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. He delivered no general opinion on the case, and it did not appear that his heart was very deeply in it. He expressed the idea that the Senate was nothing but a Senate—a political body—when trying an impeachment; and on this ground, as a reliable partisan, probably, he voted in ac-

noting out a Schae a pointed to you has a reliable partisan, probably, he voted in accordance with the sentiment of the House of Representatives. Mr. Schuyler Colfax was the Indiana beneficiary of that trial, and received the Vice-Presidential nomination. Colfax had been one of the original opposers of Johnson's policy; Morton's idea was not to dragoon Johnson too much. Morton, however, voted gully on the eleventh article.

It may be added—what is probably forgotten—that Gov. Morton introduced President Andrew Johnson to a delegation of Indianians just after Mr. Lincoln's murder, April 21, 1865. Johnson said, among other things, "Human nature is human nature. Indiana first named me for the Vice-Presidency, though it was unsolicited by me.

I thank Indiana for the confidence and regard she manifested toward me, which has resulted in what is now before me, placing me in the position I now occupy.

In adjusting and putting the Government upon its legs again, I think the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. If a State is to be nursed until it again ment upon its legs again. I timbe the progress of this work must pass into the hands of its friends. It a State is to be nursed until it again gets strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies."

Hugh McCulloch is generally supposed to have been put in Johnson's Cabinet on Morton's nontient on

Maine.

Edward Solomon, Wisconsin, Custom-House
Reformer, New York.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, anti-Hayes Republican, Senate, Iowa.
O. P. Morton, dying, Indiana.
William Sprague, Hayes Democrat, Rhode

William Sprague, Hayes Democrat, Rhode Island.

T. K. Pierpoint, dead, West Virginia.
David Tod, dead, Otio.
N. S. Berry (1), New Hampshire.
Austin Blair, Democrat, Michigan.
Two living Republicans only are left,—Washburne and Kirkwood.
DEMANDS ON LINCOLN.
Morton wrote three historical secret letters to Lincoln,—two in October, 1862; a third in January, 1864.

Lincoln,—two in October, 1862; a third in January, 1864.

In the first he demands that McClellan, Fremont, and others be removed, as "cold, professional leaders, whose hearts are not in the cause, and who regard it only as a professional job. I would rely with infinitely more confidence upon the man of strong intellect whose head is inspired by his heart, and who believes that our cause 's sacred."

In the second letter he demands that the Mississippi be opened to the sea, and the States on its west bank subjugated.

In the third letter Morton demands a levy en masse of troops. "It is much better to make the estimate too large than too small, and it is much safer to overpower the enemy by numbers than merely to be his equal and rely for success upon the skill of Generals." All this was in Grant's subsequent idea. Morton had the common-sense genius of Cromwell and Grant.

REVIEW OF MR. MORTON'S CAREER.

but has merely to be his equal and rely for success upon the skill of Generals." All this was in mon-sense genulus of Crom well and tirant. REWIEW OF ME. MORTON'S CAREEL.

A man of this positive sort, severe in war, maculine in beace, content with politics, not blood,—cleddly more arized of lak,—and successful, powerful, and unyielding in a time of great excitement and revolution, leaves a distinct impression behind him. His admirers say: "The worst say: "His greatest is gone; it is now the age of the times, must needs say: "He was a great politiciar and leader, in line with what was accomplished in his era. His own State was sayed from invasion or want of fortitude, and, animated by his boldees, chose her ground and society was distinguisted with the heast of the worrwhelmed Indiana, and made another Missouri or Arkanasa out of her."

Not only this, but the influence which is greatest, next to warlike power, is control over Present when the work of the control over Present when the control over Present when do yet a range of President in with the barty, and ot drive them apart. He was only 35 when Haves came in. Even Johnson he say was to keep each President in with the barty, and ot drive them apart. He was only 35 when Haves came in. Even Johnson he are a present the party and the enemy.

It is in his favor that in such a period be was a zeadous party-man. He worked his way to the head of only one party by giving the other than a proper than the president was a period to make the history, but that is only in average times. In great periods there is only a warrage times, in great periods there is only a majority and the enemy.

PARTY-PIDLITT.

It is in his favor that in such a period he was a zeadous party-man. He worked his way to the head of only one party by giving the other than of the president was a period of the series only a warrage times. In great periods there is only a warrage times, in great periods there is only a warrage times. In great periods there is only a warrage times, in the party had two

Lincoln, and given Johnson's last term some policy. He was responsible for few of Grant's mistakes, but defended him, right or wrong; and, although he had a hand in the general-order business in New York, Morton complained to Col. Stocking of the annoyance it caused him. He was the Western bulwark of Grant's eight years. Morton believed in some patronage as due to him, and useful politically; but he could not ask for very much, as his State had only a limited share. His friends were not fawning, like those of the Cameron family. Most of them were blunt, youngish, military chaps,—his staff-associates and Colonels when War Governor.

them were blunt, youngish, military chaps,—his staff-associates and Colonels when War Governor.

As a DEBATER.

As a debater in the Senaie, Morton's instincts were often better than his knowledge. His reading was good, not universal, and he was no match for Carl Schurz or Summer in mere cramming. But the points of policy he defended, even when he differed with the President, were based on a sagacious knowledge of the people's wishes. He took a stand for a time against contraction of the currency. Right or wrong, he feit that to be Indiana's desire. Suppose it was not judicious as a fiscal proposition, certainly it was defensible as a party alternative, if that party was worth preserving. In like manner he defended the acquisition of Santo Domingo, as Grant's idea, a thing of no consequence either way, but made use of by disappointed political rats to air their rhetoric and references. In short, Mr. Morton believed that, having a great party, collected together by labor, with great traditions of victory, and comprising much intelligence and philanthropy, it was unwise to disband it for any passing differences. "Stoop a little to the people who have trusted you; their necessities are to be considered." This was his policy.

HIS RADICALISM.

On the Southern question, Morton held that the primal idea of the Republican party was opposition to Slavery; Emancipation was its great achievement; Disunion its great antagonist. He held that to let that combination of the Slave-owner and the Disunlonist monopolize the whole South again,—to do it by revolution if necessary,—was fatal to the preservation of his party.

In his private life, Senator Morton was the subject of much attack, the evidence for which was never forthcoming. Many other Senators, as Cameron and Carpenter, were directly indicted on social accounts. Morton, while Senator, was always an invalid, flying for cure, or sitting with open doors on general reception. He was a robust man in his day, but it takes a very deep suspicion to go the fartherest against a great man. They accuse Washington of gallantry, too.

His defects, if any, were incidental to ambition and the political profession he distinguished. He was not an idealist; men who truly serve liberty never are. It is only as a politician, by general means, that one's country can be served. If ever Joan of Arc would redeem France, she must hew with the sword and lay down chastity itself in the general marcyrdom. Except for military service, Morton came nearer Cromwell than any American. He is the last of great partisans opposed to the Democratic party.

CURRENT OPINION.

HE CANNOT FORGET Alas! the sad remembrances Of words beyond recall, Or cover with its pall. Alas, too, for the thoughtless deed Which caused such deep regret That no atonement can assuage,

Or make our friend forget! The speering and contemptuous look Though we have tried to right the wrong Upon our knees, in tears; And if our friend forgive the deed, To soften our regret,

Still the sad misery it caused He never can forget. And though the one so deeply wronged Meet us with friendly air, And grasp our hand as fervently, The wound still rankles there: And there it will remain till Death

On every wrong, -and not till then Then guard your tongue from thoughtless And guard your looks as weil-For actions often mean far more Than any tongue can tell. Respect the feelings of your friend,

That you may not regret That he cannot forget. GRANT P. ROBINSON CHILD MARIAN IN MISCHIEF.

William M. F. Round in the Wide Awake.

What golden days they were—those early ummer days in the Austrian Capital, and what sights we saw, and what adventures we had, and how lovely Marian grew in the bracing air, and how we loved her more and more as the weeks went on! Well,—no,—we didn't mind her mischief very much, because, you see, she never meant to be mischievous, and that makes all the difference in the world. She generally thought she was doing right-and her little pranks were most always mere errors of judg

She would never have cut off Harry's long. hair, but that she thought it would be more be-coming and comfortable short. She would never have pinned red stripes to the shoulders never have pinned red stripes to the shoulders of my dress-coat—which I wore to a court-reception, and wasn't aware they were there until a fellow-countryman asked me if they were a pair of young shoulder-straps. And I'm sure she didn't mean any harm when she put a box of toilet-powder into the hat of a distinguished United States officer who came to call on us, and he, poor man, who was nothing if not dignified, and not much if he was, felt very angry when his red face, and bald head, and black coat received a white shower. We were very much mortified at this, and Aunt Ellinor looked very severe and said:

"Marian—Marian, why did you do it? It was very natighty and thoughtless!" and the little lady replied that she had only hidden it there for a moment from Harry, and forgotten to take it out; and she continued:

"It didn't hurt him a bit, and it wasn't half as bad as Harry did—for he stirred up our muculage-pot with the old gentleman's umbrella-handle, and didn't wipe it off again. Harry was just going to wipe it off, when he came out of the parlor so mad about the powder-box, and seized his umbrella right out of Harry's nands before we could tell him,—and—O my! didn't it stick to his gloves!"

Aunt Elinor groaned, and no wonder.

And 1—I looked very stern, and said: "Children, I'm surprised, when you know I charged you to be especially good while that gentleman was here."

"Well," said Marian, beginning to cry, "we tried to be good, and went down into the court-yard to keep out of mischiet, and his carriage was there, and we climbed in, and we would have staid there till he came down, only the pins gave out."

"Pins—what do you mean!" asked Aunt Eliof my dress-coat-which I wore to a court-re

cushing—while your cotchman was drinking beer with our porter? Please send the pins back again when you get time.

"Don't you think that is a pretty good note?"

"Yes, Marian, it is well enough of itself, but you ought not to have done it,—you are very naughty to do such things without asking leave."

"What do you suppose the man thinks?" said Aunt Elinor, hardly knowing whether to cry or laugh.

"O," I said, trying to comfort her "he thinks the children wrote it, and, I dare say, had a good laugh over it."

"I don't think he did," said Marian.

"Did what, Marian!"

"Did think we wrote it," said Marian.

"Why not, dear?"

"Because, Uncle Will, I thought he wouldn't think it much account if he thought we wrote it—and so I signed Aunt Elinor's name to it."

"How could you—how could you, Marian?" and Aunt Elinor for a moment thought she would cry a little, and then she saw how funny it all was, and she laughed a little instead, and then it seemed rather awkward, and she turned to me and asked what she should do.

"Do! why there is only one thing to do, and that is to go to the General's and apologize"—which we proceeded to do forthwith, but not until Marian had promised never, while she was with us, to send another note without telling us about it, and never, never to put anybody's but her own name to her letters.

WOODWARD'S GROUND HOG.

WOODWARD'S GROUND HOG.

San Francisco Chronicie.

Mr. Woodward of the Zoological Gardens has become, in the way of business, an excellent amateur naturalist and indefatigable seeker for delight the eyes of the children, for whom wild beasts, from a white rabbit or a guinea pig up to expressible charm. He is continually on the qui vive for a white blackbird or a bushy-tailed rat; and it is solemnly affirmed by his employes that whenever he finds a new natural curiosity he repairs to the grotto where the owls live, and gravely stands on his head in delight, while the

whenever he finds a new natural curiosity he repairs to the grotto where the owls live, and gravely stands on his head in delight, while the wise birds contemplate the spectacle in dumb amazement. A few days ago Mr. Woodward found on his breakfast table the following letter, which he read with keen delight:

San Francisco, Oct. 24, 1877.—R. B. Woodward—Dran Sir: I have lately returned from the East, bringing with me a fine specimen of ground hog, for which I have no nse, and should be pleased to present it to you to add to your already attractive menagerie. Should you wish it send to my office, 258 Market street. Respectfully yours, C. K. Hawkes.

Mr. Woodward's heart flew up into his throat, creating such a shock that the serving girl timidly asked if he didn't feel the house shake, and if it wasn't an earthquake. But the man of zoology was too excited to explain. He left his waffles and coffee to grow cold, and, seizing his hat, ran down to his office and dispatched a messenger to Mr. Hawkes with his compliments and kindest regards, and would be overjoyed to receive such a generous and invaluable present, etc. The messenger returned, stating that the zround hog could be obtained on application. Mr. Woodward, for the sake of ceremony, waited an hour or more, and then sent a man with an express-wagon for the animal. The latter returned, stating that the animal was not quite ready for transportation, as a box would have to be prepared for his safe transit. Several times the messenger called on Mr. Hawkes, to receive the same answer. Mr. Woodward's wild impatience may be more easily imagined than described. Finally, on the second day, Mr. Hawkes announced that the animal was ready. The expressman, who had caught the contagion from Mr. Woodward, had himself become eager to behold this rare specimen, but, to his disappointment, the little beast was snully encased in a wooden box, perforated with auger-holes to allow him to breathe, and he was afraid to apply his eye to the hole lest the animal might scratch it out.

carly what had, air, she defends a free gase to the forth of the gates, trained on the entrance. Beside it stood a militaman, pale and determine the descripting ever and anon at a photograph labeled "C. K. Hawkes." But the militaman and the piece of ordnance will not be needed. He will never come. The "ground hog" was a sausage.

ALL THAT'S BRIGHT MUST F.

Rechester Democratic the saling the singing of the surface of the s

night. Mr. Tilden was passing by the building at the time, and a sweet smile dwelt for a moment on his countenance like a ray of sunshine on the pensive briar. "What's that?" he said gently to a gentleman who came out wiping his mustache.

"That?" was the reply of the gentleman, who was kind-hearted and readily recognized Mr. Tilden. "Why, that's Tammanv Hall."
"I know, I know," said Mr. Tilden, hastny. Mr. Tilden. "Why, that's Tammanv Hall."

"I know, I know," said Mr. Tilden, hastny.

"I do not mean the architecture, but the—the
noise that issued from it."

"Twas but the idle wind, sir," kindly remarked the gentleman, hiding his nose and his
feelings in his handkerchief and blowing an
alarming blast. "'Twas but the river roaring
against the bleak New Jersey shore. 'Twas
anything. 'Twas nothing. Why should we
trouble ourselves about such trivial matters,
Mr. Tilden? Let me accompany you home."

"I won't do it!" said the old gentleman testily. "I want to know what that cheering was
about. I think it was for me, of course, but I
want to know the remarks leading up to it."

"Do not press me, sir," said the gentleman,
with a look of pain. "These are John Kelly's
hordes. Bethink you they would play true to
any truly noble statesman! Think, Mr. Tilden!
Why should we needlessly stick plns into ourselves!"

"Hah! I remember," remarked Mr. Tilden,
cooling his brow with the palm of his hand.
"But if the Presidential question came up they
surely cheered for me! I haven't read the papers lately, and I am not fully informed as to
local politics. I—I have been building up my
health, sir. Tell me who made the speech leading up to the enthusiasm!"

"It is true they cheered," stammered the

ing up to the enthusiasm?"
"It is true they cheered," stammered the

gentleman.
"That's well," said Mr. Tilden, brightly.
"Go on." "That's well," said Mr. Tilden, brightly.
"Go on."
"But they cheered for Gen. McClellan."
"Gramercy on us!" shricked Mr. Tilden, turning his face to the wall. "Send for Abram Hewitt!" he added absently, in a voice scarcely above a whisper. "Buy seven more mules! I haven't been so usufructed since the Electoral Commission. O where is Mr. Bigelow!"

QUIPS.
Autumn leaves—Just before the first of De-A good many theatrical ventures nowadays

begin with bill-board and end with board-bill. Is it proper to call city-milk chalk-o'-late!

Scarcely; for chocolate is no-tea, but it's nice. No man can make any headway playing poker with a chap who holds a hectic flush. Now that Cleopatra's needle is coming to London, the difficult thing is to secure a good sight for it. Alas! it has no eye! if a miller were to sell four bags of flour to

an authoress, what would he be pretty sure to do? Answer—He would take her four sacks home.—Scribner's for November. A well-known girl of the period-Em Bezzle —Ace York Weekly. Her near and dear relative.

—D. Fault.—Norristown Herald. And the pet name by which friends salute them both is P. K

name by which friends salute them both is P. K. Dillo.—Graphic.

"Come, Jane, get up!" shrieked Mrs. Soll-kins at the foot of the attic-stairs early this morning. "Hurry down stairs now. It's quince-preserving day, you know." "Yes Marm a lade awake all night a thinkin about it," replied Jane.—New York Commercial. That's a jam lie.—New York World.

Two men were riding in the cars the other morning, when one asked the other if he had a pleasant place of residence. "Yes," was the reply. "We have seven nice large rooms over

enough. The folks don't advertise."

Silly-gism.—Major: In all guns of g calibre you find a great bore. Minor: In a major of small calibre you find a great bore. Conclusion: A man of small calibre may easily pass for a great gun.—Harvard Lampson.

The Peace Commissioners say Sitting Bull is a thick-headed, obstinate bison of a gun.—There may be a scarcity of gold coin in this country, but it's very clear that there is altogether too much Sitting Bullion in circulation.—Hawkeys.

Brindeau, the famous sporting fop, had a costume for every kind of game he shot at. One day, invited to the Duke of Orleans' shooting party, the Duke drew his attention to a hare, suggesting that he should fire: "I cannot, Monseigneur, as I am in my partridge toilet." Kind mother, at a window—"Danny boy, hurry in. If yer don't yer ham, an' yer eggs, an' yer nice cup o' tay will be spiled." Obedient son. on the sidewalk—"Truly, mother, have you ham an' eggs! Ah! your only foolin' me." Kind mother—"Whist, ye will! I'm

kiddin' the neighbors!"

A YOUNG PORT'S LAMENT.

A YOUNG FOR Childhood's U 'Twas ever thus, from childhood's time,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay.
I ne'er sent in a little rhyme
But what it was returned next day.

I never offered e'en a verse, A poem, ballad, or a sonnel, But what, and oft with muttered carea, The editor sat down upon it. New York Commercial.

FIRE-INSURANCE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 4.—The Guaranty Fire-Insurance Company, of New York City, has withdrawn its business from this State, and reinsured its policy-holders in the Royal London, England. The Republic Insurance Company has also withdrawn.

AMUSEMENTS. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. FRYER'S GRAND OPERA COMPANY. For a Limited Season only, commencing MONDAY, Nov. 12. *. The sale of seats for the Opera will open at the Box moc. Hooley's Theatre, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 9 clock. . .

MME. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM. And debut here of the Famous American Tenor,
MR. CHARLES ADAMS,
(For 8 years Primo Tenore of the Imperial Opera, Vienna,) in conjunction with the following brilliant easemble of Artists:

MISS ALEXANDRE HUMAN. (Suprano, from the Imperial Opera, Vienna.)
MISS COONEY, MISS GRIMMINGER. MR. CH. FRITSCH and MR. CH. FRITSCH and MR. G. WERBENRATH, MR. G. WEITELDER N. Y.)

MR. ALOUIN BLUM.
(Baritone of the Wagner Fest.)

MR. H. WI EGAND.
(Prime Base from Berlin.) (Primo Basso from Berlin MR. ADOLPHE.

(Basso.)
An Immense Ohorus and Orchestra.
ical Director and Conductor—MAX MARETZEE. Incidental Ballet under the direction of MILE. MINZELLI, (Premiere Danseuse from the Imperial Operas, St. Pe-tersburg, Moscow, and Berlin.)

Monday, Nov. 19, Grand Inaugural Night.

Meyerbeer's Grand Opera. LES HUGUENOTS.

Debut of Mine. PAPPENHEIM in her great role of VALENTINE, and Mr. CHARLES ADAMS in his famous role, RAOUL.

Tuesday, 18th. DER FREISCHUTZ. Wednesday, FAUST. Turnsday, LOHENGRIN. Friday, ROBERT LE DIABLE. Matines Saurday, Nov. 17, at 1. Saburday evening, FRA DIAVOLO.

PRICES—Admission. \$1; Reserved sests. 50 cents and \$1 extra according to location. Second Balcomy-Admission, 50 cents; Reserved sests. front rows, 50 cents extra. Box Office opens for the sale of tickets for any of the

Thursday, Nov. 8, at 9 a. m. N. B.—Orders received by telegraph.
Only correct Librettos of the Operas, as performed by this Company, for sale at the Box Office. M'CORMICK BALL.

ONE WEEK, commencing MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1877. Swedish Lady Vocal Quartet from the Royal Conservatory of Music, Stockholm. These artists arrived in
this country in September, 1876, and the press and the
public have united in declaring the singing of the
SWEDISH LADY
Vocal Quartet to be "the Perfection of Quartet Singing." Miss Amanda Carison, Soprano; Miss Ingeborg
Lofgren, Mezzo-Soorano; Miss Berths Brixon, Contrailio; Miss Inga Ekstrom, Alto, The unequaided
VOCAL OUA TEXT
sing German, Swedish, and English Songs, Polkas,
Marches, Galops, and Waltzes,

Given before immense audiences at New York and Brooklyn, etc. Subject: "Scenes in the Orient," or representations of the Manners, Customa. Rites, and Mourning Scenes. Illustrative of Bible times, given in full Oriental and gorgeous costumes, assisted by thirty young people of prominent churches of this city. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. For an early and the control of the control of

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF
Rice's Extravaganza Combination!
And magnificent production of the new Extravaganza,
CONRAD, THE CORSAIR, "Le Petit Corsair,")
AND HIS BLOOMING BRIDE.
With new and sparkling music, enlarged orchestra and
chorus, new and beautiful scenery, costumes of rare
beauty, Illuminated Fountain, the Mule Filing, etc.
Miss ELIZA WAATHERSBY, and all the favorice in THURSDAY EVENING, by special request and gen-eral desire, EVANGELING.
FRIDAY, Nov. 9, BENEFT, OF MISS ELIZA WEATHERBBY, CONKAD, The Cornair. Every night at 8. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS OF THE GENUINE SUCCESS
PINK DOMINOS! Received at each performance with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER! Pink Domino Matines Saturday. Next week special comedies for the Benefit of THE POLICEMEN'S BE-NEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. LILLIAN, OR WOMEN'S LAST LOVE, Bronson Roward's beautiful play, will shortly be produced in magnificent style.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. Still retains the height of popularity. TO-NIGHT, needs, and Friday Matiness and during the week, the constinuit drama

OUR WORKINGMEN;

OUR TORKINGMEN;

The Strike of the Railroad War. By Sam E. Ryan,

In two characters, supported by an Immense Dramatic

Constellation, including the finest Olio Company in the

world. Variety, Ventrioquism, Maric, and Legitimate

Drama. Admission, 25, 35, and 50 cents.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE J. H. HAVERLY. MIGHT THIS WEEK
The Great Drawnatic Sougestrience Star The Great Dramatic Equestrience Star MISS KATE FISHER and her trained steed, Black Beas, in the Grand, Startling, Equestrience Drama MAZEPPA; or, The Wild Horse of Tartary. To morrow night election returns will be read from the stage of Adelphi as fast as the telegraph brings them in. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

THE PLAY OF THE PERIOD!
SECUND AND LAST WEEK OF
Bartley Campbell's Comedy,

My Foolish Wife.

Greeted with shouts of laughter. Fun! Fun! Fun!
An the favorities of the Campbell Comedy Company in
the cast. Aladaka By MOONLIGHT. First week
of the Musical Echcares.
In preparation, RAVE AND QUEEN.

HED SHEY HALL.

HERSHEY HALL. DR. JOHN LORD,
MONDAY, as 3, on DANTS. Tickets for the remaining lectures, 83. Mr. H. MAHLKH, 16 rue de la Grange, Ba Paria, la sole agent for this paper in France.

BLUE BOXES Dr. Francke's Genuina Health Grains. Aperitive, purfacire, and deputrante, sivery red box a counterfail. Leroy, 91 Hus Neuve des Petits Champs, Paris. MA'HEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and sudon, and susters for the CAYLUS, perior to a sthers for the CAYLUS, prompt on charges, recent or of hig. Prepared by CAPSULES sold by Druggists in CAPSULES

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July 1, 1877, amount svallable...... \$6, 143.32

BUFFALO. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—Last night the storm subsided, and early this morning the brig Cohen, ashore at Bay View, was visited by several vessel-

West, of Capac, Mich. he being the lowest onder for the work. The necessity of making this "cut-off" to prevent the inflow or sand into Indian River was fully examined by the different members of the State Board of Control, and it was decided that it was the only certain way of accomplishing the desired result. The Board of Control therefore made the necessary appropriation, and the contract was awarded as above. The price was \$5,000.—Northern Tribuns, Cheboygan.

Proverb by a young man who does not think it right to be seen going into a saloon: A nod is as good as a wink to a not blind druggist. Detective Osterman yesterday returned from St. Louis, having in charge Frank A. Cottrell, who is accused of stealing about \$100 worth of clothing and jewelry from a Peoria street resi-

William White, Esq., the efficient and affable Seneral Ticket Agent of the Atchinson, Topeka t Santa Fe Railroad, is in the city on business connected with that excellent line. His headparters are at Topeka, Kan.

A reporter, writing of base-ball in yesterday's.

TRIBUNE, undertook to say tha: Craver, who has just been expelled from the Louisvilles, was expelled by the Chicagos in 1870. Instead, the types stated that the expulsion took place in 1875. Craver has not played with the Chicagos since 1870, and could not, therefore, have been lled by them in 1875.

Minor arrests: Percy Parry and Maggie Ryan. env of towels from the Grand Pacific Hotel; larceny of towels from the Grand Pacific Hotel; John Jackson and John Robinson, larceny of tlothing and jewelry from Laura Sherman; William Saronie, bigamy and adultery upon complaint of his second love, Victoria Rols-marck; C. S. Condee, accessory to the robbery of a horse and buggy from W. W. Dempster, of No. 187 Washington street.

No. 187 Washington street.

A resident of the North Division recently promised his tearful wife that he would never enter another saloon as long as he lived. He keeps his oath, and whenever he feels thirsty goes into a drug-store and coughs or winks at the intelligent and sympathetic proprietor, or, in accordance with a special arrangement with the saloon-keeper, taps three times on the glass and has his drink handed out to him on the door-step.

Goor-step.

Yesterday afternoon a valuable horse and buggy belonging to Miner T. Ames, of No. 839 West Washington street, was stolen from in front of the Falmer House. Several hours later it was returned to police headquarters by William Fitzgerald, of No. 514 Morgan street, who said he found it in the possession of Martin Redmond and another newsboy. Redmond is a newsboy and bootblack who has done business about the Palmer House for some time. He has not yet been arrested. ot yet been arrested.

not yet been arrested.

The reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association has been overrun every winter with a set of worthless tramps too lazy to work, who make it a resort when they are not spending their time begging their meals at the hotels, cheap restaurants, and lunch-counters during the day, and sleeping in odd places at night. The Superintendent of the Association has notified the police to visit the rooms each day this winter and have all such arrested under the Vagrant law and sent to the Bridewell. Tramps will no doubt give this room a wide berth this winter.

room a wide berth this winter.

Geing through her husband's clothes, while laying them away for the winter, a jealous wife in the southern part of the city came across a lot of notes on perfumed pink paper to him from a grass-widow, whom she hates as the devil does holy water or the Democracy does a registry law. She did not arise and go unto her father, or faint away, or sit dazed and with a white, scared face. She just went down-town and bought a cowhide, and took a Randolph street car for the grass-widow's residence. A friend, who noticed her business-like appearance, asked her where she was going. "O, to have a little game of hide and shriek," she answered.

swered.

Several representatives of the Catholic Total Abstinence Societies heid a meeting in McCormick's Hall yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of making arrangements to present Father Cotter, of Winona, Wis., with a gold sufficient of the National Union, and was present at the recent Convention of the Hilinois Societies in this city. The box is chased and very pretty. On the lid is a cross, with this inscription: "Presented to Rev. J. B. Cotter, as a token of esteem, by the Total Abstinence Societies of Chicago, Sept. 25, 1877." The presentation address will be taken to Winona by Mr. H. J. McGuire.

performing elephants over the new County Building (whenever it is completed), or out as far as the crib. He also invested in a small electric battery, and when he went home at night was observed to be busy for some time in digging a mine under the plank-walk leading from the front gate to the doorsteos, and stretching two wires thence to the parlor window. The friend who noticed him doing this, his curiosity being excited, asked him what on earth he meant. "Surprise parties—surprise parties!" hissed the man in a low, concentrated tone.

They gave a small party out at Rogers Park the other day, for which they hired a musician who looked upon the whisky when it was straw-colored with such disastrous effect that he would play nothing but psain and hymn tunes for the dancers to dance by, and wound up by getting mad and working such deyastation among the giddy throng of pleasure-seekers with his fiddle as Samson wrought among the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. They intend having another party as soon as the swellings go down and the eyes don't look so black, and have taken the precaution of writing to the man who hired the precaution of writing to the man who hired the musician—the writer is an ordent admirer of Tennyson—asking him in future to ring in a minstrel not so full.

of Tennyson—asking him in future to ring in a minstrel not so full.

Saturday night Officer J. M. Lacey, of the Himman Street Station, while traveling beat, ordered a gang of roughs to disperse at the corner of Kansas and Loomis streets. Some one said "Slug him," whereupon the crowd pitched upon him, and, knocking him senseless, booted him unmercifully. August Christin, of No. 207 Forquer street, and ex-Officer Medore Martin offered assistance, but were beaten off by the roughs with the officer's club. When rescued from the gang, Lacey was found to be badly though not fatally injured, his worst injuries being three stabs in the back, neither of which, however, are of a serious nature. Nevertheless, it will be some time before he will be able to be about. His brother officers under Lieut. Vesey and Sergt. McCabe swooped down on the mob and captured Tim Doheny, Charles Allen, alias O'Toole, and Edward Doyle, who were locked up on charges of riot, and assaulting a police officer with intent to kill. John Powell, Henry Binder, and James Walsh, of the same crowd, were also locked up for disorderly conduct. The reason for the brutal assault is found in the fact that Lacey is one of the best officers on the force, and is relentless in his persecution of roughs and thieves.

NOT TOM WALL, THE EX-SUFERVISOR.

The Tom Wall who engaged to deliver the Ninth Ward delegation in the Workingmen's Convention to Gen. Lieb for \$35 apiece, and who failed to obtain the quid pro quo from the political costermonger, is not the ex-Supervisor, and proprietor of Wall's Hall. The Tom Wall who contracted to deliver the votes of himself and associate chattels is a West Madison street saloon-keeper.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be an entertainment by the American Home Association at the Sherman House Club-Rooms Tucsday evening, Nov. 6, at 8

The fifth complimentary ball of the employes of the cut-stone department of the new Custom-House will be given at Vorwaerts Turner Hall Friday evening.

The Members of Company B, Sixth Battalion

I. N. G., are requested to appear at their armory Wednesday evening at 7:45 sharp for drill and business meeting.

The monthly meeting of Hospital for Women and Chlidren will be held at the Institution, corner of Paulina and Adams street, to-morrow afternoon at half past 2 o'clock.

The Rev. T. P. Marsh will lead the noonday neeting to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. Subject:
Vine and Branches." Young men, strangers' meeting this evening at the same place.

The ladies and gentlemen who are to assist Dr. Ostrander in his lecture in Farwell Hall tomorrow evening will please meet him to-night for rehearsal, and get their costumes, in Palmer House, Parlor O, at 7:30 sharp.

The Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest will meet at the Sherman House to-morrow at 1:00 p. m. Two papers will be presented: By E. L. Corthell, "Some Memorands of the South Pass Jetties;" by L. M. Johnson, "Maintenance of Wax"

Way."

The monthly meeting of the "Bible Work" libe held in the room off Lower Farwell Hall is afternoon at 2 o'clock. Reports of the ork will then be given by the lible readers, nose interested are cordially invited to be

e Women's Christian Temperance Union daily temperance prayer-meetings in Lower ell Hall at 3 p. m. The leaders for next are as follows: Monday, Mrs. Charles man; Tuesday, Mrs. L. E. Kimball;

Wednesday, Mrs. Isabella Jones; Thursday, Mrs. C. B. Alton; Friday, Mrs. L. A. Hagans; Saturday, Miss Olive Wood.

SUBURBAN.

The regular meeting of the Trustees of the Town of Lake was held on Saturday atternoon at the Town Hall, all present except Mr. Montgomery.

on Johnson avenue at the canal, from the President of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, was received. On motion the matter was referred back to the committee, with the recommendation that the work be done.

A petition for the opening of Dexter avenue from Wallace street was referred to the Assistant Engineer in order to find out the owners of

ant Engineer in order to find out the owners of the property.

The police report for the month of October shows the number of arrests to be \$1; committed, \$1; discharged, \$2; fines assessed, \$184; fines paid, \$44; fines remitted, \$65.

After auditing a number of bills the Board adjourned for two weeks.

Last Wednesday the Stock-Yards dummy of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad conveyed a number of prominent gentlemen over the new extension of the Stock-Yard track, running to Brighton to connect, with the northwestern roads. The contract for the extension was given to John McCaffrey last June and has just been completed. The following gentlemen composed the party: John B. Sherman, John R. Hoxie, Mancel Talcott, Sol Hopkins, Superintendent Parsons, E. S. Stickney, Irus Cry, Stephen Roath, and John McCaffrey. The road is three miles long, all steel track.

ENGLEWOOD.

The resular monthly meeting of the teachers

ENGLEWOOD.

The regular monthly meeting of the teacher of District No. 2 was held at the Englewoo The regular monthly meeting of the teachers of District No. 2 was held at the Englewood High-School room Saturday morning, W. W. Carter, Superintendent and Principal of the Englewood Division, in the chair. In response to the invitation extended to the Board of Education of the District, Messrs. Brownell and Kimmey appeared. It was decided to hold the next regular meeting on the first Saturday in December, at the Springer School Building. The Chairman reported he had met with some difficulty in appointing, in accordance with the motion passed at the last meeting, the permanent Programme Committee, and wished to refer the matter back to the meeting. It was voted that the Committee consist of the Chairman, two of the Principals, and two of the lady teachers, no two to be from the same division, and that the election be by ballot. All of the teachers were nominated. The election resulted in choosing Prof. Carter, Prof. Webb, Prof. Brayton, Miss Ballou, and Mrs. Wood. Miss Miller resigned her position as Secretary, and Prof. Wray was elected to fill the vacancy.

Miss Lewis gave an able presentation of the methods of teaching decimal fractions as used in her department.

methods of teaching decimal fractions as used in her department.

Miss A. A. Ballou conducted a class in English Literature, the subject of the lesson at this meeting being "Sir Walter Scott."

At the regular meeting of the Board of Education there was present Messrs. Brownell, Kimmey, and Pullman, which being less than a governm, they adjurant to Springer School-

nuorum, they adjurned to Springer School-House, Nov. 7, at 4 p. m.

A number of families in Englewood are contemplating a permanent removal to the more genial climate of Florida, Mr. W. M. Willis and Mr. Baker have already purchased land there, and expect to remove their families

Mr. J. F. Mack starts upon a tour of in

Mr. J. F. Mack starts upon a tour of inspection through the South and will visit the several Chicago colonies in Florida, and if he reports favorably his family will probably remove to that State.

The Rt.-Rev. Thomas Foley, assisted by the Rev. Father Riordan, Chancellor of the Diocese, administered the rite of confirmation to a hundred and ten youthful applicants at St. Ann's Catholic Church, corner Parkway Pavilion and Wentworth ayenue, vesterday afteron and Wentworth avenue, vesterday af to witness the ceremony. The Rev. P. M. Flan-nigan, the new pastor of the parish, has entered apon his duties. The finishing of the new thurch, the foundation of which is completed,

vill devolve upon him.

The Rev. Thomas F. Leydon, the former pas-The Rev. Thomas F. Leydon, the former pastor of the Church, preached his farewell serimon a week ago yesterday, and severed his connection with the parish on Wednesday evening. He had so endeared himself to his parishioners that, when they came to see him officiate for the last time at Mass on Wednesday morning, there was a general demonstration of grief throughout the congregation, the women and children giving way to tears. During the eight years in which Father Leydon has been connected with St. Ann's Church he has received and expended St. Ann's Church he has received and expended about \$40,000. He purchased a frontage on the boulevard, and started the foundation of a new church, which will be an ornament to the local-

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

Quincy, Ill., Nov. 4.—A number of gentle men, prominently interested in the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad arrived in this city last night and remained till to-day. The party included and remained till to-day. The party included S. McWilliams, of Chillicothe, Mo., ex-Receiver of the road; M. P. Bush, of Buffalo; W. B. Leonard, of New York; William Dowd, of New York, President of a National Bank,—one of the stockholders besides; Elilu Root, Esq., of New York, and George Weasley, of Linneus, Mo., attorneys for the corporation. This forenoon the Eastern men went to Hannibal, and thence will go over a portion of the road west, returning to Hannibal to-morrow night.

SAILORS RESCUED. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The steamship Frank-fort, from Bremen, with 270 emigrants, mostly for Texas, Capt. Kuglist, of Frankfort, reports that Oct. 15 he rescued the Captain and seven men, the crew of the waterlogged schooner Rayuvold Yarl, from Lisbon, with salt for Norway, and brought them to this port.

OBITUARY. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—John D. Stockton, editorial writer on the New York Herald, died of dianetes in his mother's house in this city last night, aged 41. He had been ill four years, but continued to work, although nearly blind, until two weeks ago.

CRIMINAL NEWS

The Recent Terrible Sensation in the Prison Pen at Mt. Serrat, Mo.

A Kerosene Lamp Thrown at a Keeper, and a Dormitory Fired.

Desperate Efforts of the Miserable Men to Save Their Lives.

Two Convicts Burned Alive and Nineteen Injured by Jumping.

Account of a Horrible and Mysterious Hurder Near Towanda, Ill.

THE MT. SERRAT AFFAIR. t. Louis, Nov. 4.—The Globe-Democrat's cial from Jefferson City gives an account of special from Jenerson can general the affair with the Penitentiary convicts at Mt. Serrat, reported last night from Sedalia. The account is furnished by Mr. Willis, Warden of the Penitentiary, who arrived from Mt. Serrat this evening. It appears that a considerable number of convicts were orking in the coal mines at Mt. Serrat. They were quartered in large wooden barracks, with a stockade surrounding it. For some days past Charles Butler, a colored convict, had been ecting badly, and was anticipating pun He had endeavored to get the aid of othe convicts and resist punishment should attempted, and two men promised e assist him. About 8 o'clock last night, after all the prisoners were in their bunks in the second story and attie of the building, Superin tendent Todd stepped to the head of the stairs and called for Butler to come down A large coal-oil lamp standing on a bracket was immediately selzed and thrown to the head of the stairs where Todd stood. The lamp broke and the oil flew in all directions, setting fire to the stairs and some bedding near by. Todd at once alarmed the guards by firing his pistol, sprang down the burning stairway, and, seeing the destruction of the building was inevitable, ordered the prisoners to jump from the windows which they did, the guards being sta-tioned in the meantime so as to prevent escapes. All escaped from the secon story without serious injury; but those in the attic became panic-stricken, and, as the win-dows in the gable ends of the building were the only means of escape, they jumped out so fast that they fell upon each other, and several of them were badly hurt. Nineteen in all received greater or less in juries. The building was destroyed in fifteen minutes, and a small part of the stockade was burned. The prisoners were marched down to the mines, where they spent the night, and today lumber, food, clothing, etc., were sent from
Jefferson City. In examining the ruins this
morning two bodies were found in the debris.
The wounded convicts were brought to Jefferson City to-day and placed in the prison hospital. It is said that one or two prisoners have
evoluted by saying that one of the pital. It is said that one or two prisoners have explained by saying that one of the stockade guards, seeing the men jumping from the windows, and not knowing the ouilding was burning, fired on them, thinking they were trying to escape. Some of the wounded say a plot had been formed to burn the mines and escape, but some changes were made in the men at work, and it was frustrated.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—Dispatches to THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE reported that the dead body of an evidently murdered man had been found on Saturday near Towanda, about ten miles northeast of Bloomington, on the Chicago & Alton Railroad. At that time nothing was known by which to fix his identity, or give a clue to the manner of his death. To-day a Coroner's inquest was held at the scene of the murder. A horrible murder it certainly was and a good deal of information was elicited An examination of the body showed that the entire back part of the head had been crushed in by the blow of a club, the skull being broken from crown to right ear. A heavy pistol-ball had entered the left side of the back about the sixth rib, and passed entirely through the body, cutting the vest pocket. Another bullet-hole was found in the right cheek, and the course of the ball was traced deep into the neck along the trachea. The body was completely drenched in blood, and was wet with the rains of the past week. The head was covered with a bundle of prairie grass, pulled near the spot where the body was found. Upon the body was a gray vest, almost new, new black pants, a white shirt, and a standing collar. The bat, boots, and coat were missing, and the pockets turned outside in, except the inside vest pocket, in which were three letters that gave a clue to the identity of deceased. They are notes, written in a lady's delicate hand, dated at Grafton, W. Va., signed Flora C. Colerider, and addressed to Robert Auglen, Shipman, Macoupin County, Ill. They are tender missives, showing the writer to be a young woman of Christian character, and are addressed to Auglen as to a dear friend. At the inquest it was testified that the deceased passed through Towanda on Sunday morning, one week ago, walking north on the Chicago & Alton, carrying a valise. He was genteel-looking, and clean-shaven. A few rods behind him on the track a villaimous-looking tramp followed, also carrying a valise. The tramp was about 30 years old, shabbily dressed, wearing a light hat turned up behind, an old pair of overalls, torn coat, and heavy, old boots. He had a very large scar on the right cheek, which apparently resulted from a burn. In the field where the murdered man was found there was also found a bundle of clothing smeared with clotted biood, that exactly answered the description of the tramp's clothing. It is plain that the tramp murdered man's pistol, as two metallic cartridges of the same size as the bullet-holes were found on the person of the deceased. The victim was a genteel looking man, not over 25, with light complexion, auburn hair, and blue eyes. The spot wher from crown to right ear. A heavy pistol-ball had entered the left side

singlifering Catile with Dynamics.

Singlifering Catile with Dynamics and heavy, old boots. He had a very large scar on the right codes, which apparently resulted that make the control of the control o

hind quarters. This was the only harm that befell the pursuing party. The dead and wounded were brought to the Sheriff's office, and from thence Vaughn, the wounded one, was taken to the hospital, where he now lies still conscious, but he can live but two or three days. From a letter found on the body of the one killed it was ascertained that his name was Robert Tulios, of Stephenville, Erath County, Texas, and that he did not bear a very enviable reputation there.

MEXICAN ATROCTTIES. A telegram from Brownsville, Texas, to the Galveston News says: "Details of a horrible crime reach here from Matamoros. About the 10th of September Donna Rita Chapa de Menchaca, a wealthy lady of Matamoros, accom-panied by her niece, Senorita Orila, and one female and two male attendants, left Matamo panied by her niece, senorita Oria, and defemale and two male attendants, left Matamoros for Monterey. The bedies of the whole party were found four days ago near Lobita Rancho, about forty miles from Matamoros. The women had been outraged, bound hand and foot, and gagged. There were no marks of shooting or stabbing, and it is believed they were left in that fix to die a horrible death by starvation and exposure. Dona Rita had a large amount of money and much valuable jewelry on her person. The greater part of the money was in drafts, which the robbers left undisturbed. Her rings and jewelry and money, amounting in all to \$300, were taken by the nurderers. The mules were killed, and the ambulance by which the party was traveling was thrown into a lagoon. It is reported that in an old well, a short distance from the scene of this horrible crime, were found the remains of thirteen persons. The authorities are doing their utmost to obtain some clue to the perpetrators of these atrocities, but with little prospect of success.

"WORKINGMEN" ARRESTED. San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 4.—John C. Day, H. L. Knight, and James Willey were arrested at Horticultural Hall to-day while addressing an audience of Workingmen. Considerable ex-citement prevailed for awhile, but the police, front, and the leaders of the Workingmen also aided in restoring order, and no serious conse-quences ensued. All were locked up in default of ball. William Kennedy, while visiting Kearney, who was arrested last night, at his

MASKED THIEVES. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 4.—Masked met were prowling around the city last night, and made attempts upon several farm-houses, among

them that of John Mills, which they entered, and, with revolvers at the heads of the inmates, took all the money and articles of value they could find. They then made their escape. INDIANS INDICTED. PORTLAND, Nov. 4.—Indictments have been found by the United States Grand Jury of Idaho Territory against thirty-two Indians, principals and accessories in murders of white people in connection with the Nez-Perce out-break.

POLITICAL ARGUMENT. NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Michael O'Hara, a sup-porter of John Morrissey for the Senate, and Alexander McLain, a partisan of Richard Schell, his opponent, quarreled last night, and McLain knocked O'Haradown, fracturing his skull, and COUNTERFEIT BILLS.

New York, Nov. 4.—The Bankers' Association has compiled a list of counterfeit bills circulated in this city and State, and condemns the Secret Service Department for not breaking up en-gravers and manufacturers of the "queer." AN ASSISTANT EMBEZZLER.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 4.—James S. Lyon, a former partner of Joseph Bork, defaulting City Freasurer, has been found guilty on a charge of being accessory before the fact of the embez-

ROBBERY. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.-Yates & Company's clothing store, in the *Ledger* Building, was robbed last night of a tin box containing \$6,500 in small notes and a bag of silver coin.

A Remarkable Combat.

One of the funniest fights in all the history of One of the funniest fights in all the history of personal encounters took place on Thursday alternoon, and occurred—of all places in the world—et the Turkish bath on Seventh street. The parties engaging were a well-known bank-cashier and an equally well-known physician, and the battle was not decided altogether in favor of either, the issue being very similar to that of the late fight about Plevna—considerable bleedshed, with very little advantage to over

body.

The story of the encounter, as nearly as can be learned, is as follows: On Thursday afternoon the bank-cashier already referred to visited the Turkish bath of Dr. Adams, No. 311 North the Turkish bath of Dr. Adams, No. 311 North Seventh street, and was soon disrobed and stretched upon a couch, enjoying the pleasures of the hottest room of all. At about the same time there entered the bath the well-known physician mentioned, who, as well as the other, was soon rioting in the comfort of an extremely high temperature. They might have continued to enjoy themselves if they hadn't noticed each other; but the cashier soon saw the doctor, and the doctor soon saw the cashier noticed each other; but the eashier soon saw the doctor, and the doctor soon saw the cashier, and then there was trouble. The cashier demanded sternly that the doctor should apologize for a mysterious something in the past, and the doctor didn't seem disposed to accommodate him. Dr. Adams, the proprietor of the baths, came in and informed the belligerents that they were not in a place where brawls were baths, came in and informed the belligerents that they were not in a place where brawls were allowed, but the information produced no effect. Harsh words became harsher between the two, and, finally, one of the men said something not to be listened to quietly; there was a quick blow and then a desperate struggle.

The hottest room of the Turkish bath is one where the tile of the floor is so heated that bare feet must be burned which come in contact with it, and where strips of thick carpet protect the feet of the bathers. Along the front of the row of couches in the room a heavy strip of this carpet ran, and here it was

rounded by a body of armed men who de-manded their prisoners and ordered the posse to make tracks, which they did. It seems that here one of the prisoners who was on foot escaped, but the remaining two, named above, who were on horseback, were taken out in the woods about thirty or forty yards from the road and hung. It was not known what had become of them until their bodies were found daugling from a tree by some persons passing by the next morning. The probability is that the ropes were put around their necks, then tied to the limbs of the trees and their horses driven from under them.

CURRENT OPINION.

Sam Tilden has received a hammering for nis last speech. It is looked upon by the press as a clearcase of squeal. Take your gruel, Sammy, and be quiet. —Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

There was an old man from abroad Serenaded by the men he abhorred, When, just as they dreaded, He came out bare-headed, And shouted, "I'm ruined by Frand!" —New York Tribune (Rep.). The carpet-baggers have ceased to rol

cause bloodshed among them; the massacres are no longer recorded; the "bloody shirt" has ceased to wave, and the "outrage mills" are all closed; the Southern people, white and black, are working instead of fighting together; they are gathering in crops of unexampled fullness, and are prospering together exceedingly.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

Inquirer (Rep.).

The Democrats profess to be well pleased with the President's Southern methods; but they vote the Democratic ticket, and against Hayes, all the same. If Republicans would acquiesce in that policy, the Democrats would not be so ready to indorse. Since the election we have lost the little faith we had in the sincerity of Democratic professions in this line. Hayes has done right, and Republicans should profit by it, and not Democrats. —Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

crats.—Vincinnati Gazette (Rep.).

In the selection of the committees announced by Mr. Randall, it is not easy to see what principle of responsibility he recognized, or what one, indeed, he has not deliberately and flagrantly violated. Neither ability, nor character, nor political prominence seems to have been necessary to obtain important position. Two considerations appear to have been most weighty in his mind, the desire to give the late Slave States practical control of the House, and the wish to secure for Mr. Tom Scott's lobby as much power as could be conveniently transferred to it.—New York Times (Rep.).

Thousands of Republicans in this State have been drifting, since 1872, into the habit of voting for the Democratic candidates. They have not become Democrats in the partisan sense in any great numbers. They are really independents, and as they recognize in President Hayes and want he is undertaking to do their own desires and ambitions for the country, they are likely, to a greater or less extent, to drift back again to the Republican candidates this year. All our accounts from every part of the State show that this natural expectation is to be realized next week. And just to the extent that it is realized will be the extent of Gov. Rice's majority.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.).

publican (Ind.).

It is by these cunningly devised [protective-tarid] schemes that the great producing classes South and West are compelled to pay unjust tribute to these Northern middlemen in the East, and are forced to look to the East as the great money centres to obtain the necessary means of moving their crops. The interest that they pay for the money that they get and the indirect taxes gathered from them have reduced the condition of the agricultural classes South and West to that of mere serfs to the commercial and money centres East. If this indirect system was abolished we should get rid of about one-half our Federal officeholders who stand as tax-gatherers at all the ports of the United States. We should get rid of those immense fraudulent appropriations made by Congress for the building of Custom-Houses to keep up a system that is as ar behind the age as the Chinese wall.—Kansas City Times (Dem.).

All the signs point to one of the lowest

wall.—Ransas (if Times (Dem.).

All the signs point to one of the lowest majorities at the next election ever given to a Democratic State ticket in this city. Country Republicans need have no fear that their majorities throughout the State will be swamped by the Democratic majority from New York. All parties outside of Tammany have heartily united in a combined effort to crush that peruicious organization, and the effect will certainly be extremely beneficial for the Republican State ticket. While it is true that the Anti-Tammany Democracy will not vote that ticket, it is certain that the combined German organizations will vote for a large portion of it. The German vote which will be given to three of the candidates on the Republican State ticket at the coming election will range from 25, 1000 to 30,000, and may go beyond it. Add this to the regular Republican vote of the city, and it will be seen that the regular Democratic majority in the county will certainly be cut down to a very low figure.—New York Times (Rep.).

Eighteen Chairmanships for the South,

low figure.—New York Times (Rep.).

Righteen Chairmanships for the South, more for New England, and fourteen only for the West and Middle States combined,—that, in a word, is the summing-up of Speaker Randall's appointments of the standing committees of the Forty-fifth Congress. Well may it be said that Southward the star of empire takes its way, when such a preponderance of power in the organization of the House is given to a section of the Union containing not over a tenth of its wealth, and an even less proportion of its education and intelligence. The committees of the Forty-fourth Congress, as appointed by Kerr, gave a larger proportion of the Chairmanships to the South than to the rest of the Chairmansnips to the South than to the rest of the Union, but it and all, instead of equalizing, has in creased this disproportion. Surely, the Democrac-could not take a plainer way of warning the Nortl and East that every Democratic vote they cast help to transfer political influence from the North to the South.—Springfield (Mass.) Union (Rep.).

South.—Springfield (Mass.) Union (Rep.).

We cannot sympathise with his [Morton's] opinions as to the character of the struggle between the United States and the Confederacy, nor can we justify, or even condone, the action he based on those opinions. But there is a better thing left for us who survive him: we can forgive many of his acts, and forget others, and we can still better recognize that he was a man of immense force of character and will; that he devoted himself to the purposes he said he believed were best; and we can recognize the fact that he was one of the instruments who, under Him who rights all wrongs, was useful in keeping together the Union, and relieving the Nation from the blight and curse of Slavery. He cared nothing for himself, but everything for his party, and, being active at a period when self-seeking was shamefully rife, proved that he was able to sink his own interests in serving the party to which he was attached.—Spring-field (III.) Revisiter (Dem.).

The fact that the registration has fallen

The fact that the registration has fallen of nearly 40,000 compared with that of last year has given rise to the suspicion that the true explanation is not to be sought for in the decline of political interest on the part of the community, but in a positive falling off of our population. Some statisticians have gone to work and demonstrated that this is something more than a mere theory, and if the demonstration is to stand, it is certainly not a comfortable one for those who have been insisting upon it, that, notwithstanding the almost total cessation of foreign emigration of late, Marhattan Island was steadily attracting population. Those telltaic registry figures show the dry rot which high taxes and consequent high rents, dear living, and depressed industry have occasioned, and if they do not lead to retrenchment and reform, it is not difficult to predict where the rot will land us. Our population will go to other places, where it can make better terms.—New York Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

We do not know whether Mr. George W.

We do not know whether Mr. George W. Jones, of Tennessee, intended to do an ill turn by publishing the private letter which was written to him by Judge Strong in relation to the decision of the Electoral Commission: but he really has done a good turn. He has enabled the Judge to justify his votes as a member of the Commission in the clearest manner. The letter rests the decision of the Presidential controversy upon firm and solid ground. Judge Strong says that he is now what he always has been, a conservator of the just rights of the States; that Congress has no constitutional right to luquize into State elections for Electors: that there has been too much interference by it with the States; that the Commission had precisely the power of Congress and no more; that it would have been a dangerous neurpation for it to interfere even to cure any wrong which was done by the Louisiana Returning Board. This is precisely the view which was taken during the controversy by the Evening Post and other defenders of the just rights of the States. It may be said farther, that, if the Commission had consented to inquire into one alleged wrong in a State, it scarcely could have refused to into other or any alleged wrongs done in any States in respect to the Presidential election; and so it might have entered upon the broad and interminable question of fraud and intimidation at the polls not only in Louisiana, but also in Mississippi and elsewhere. We would not have expected Judge Strong to make a public newspaper review of the Commission's work, and we should not be surprised if the publication of his letter was a gross breach of confidence; but, now that it is published, it will be regarded as a clear and unanswerable defense of that work. It is submitted to the social consideration of those Democrats who suddenly changed their lifelong views of State rights. New York Evening Post (Rep.). We do not know whether Mr. George W.

Corruption in India.

Corruption in India.

Pull Mail Gassette.

This is the way in which native officials in India make up for the smallness of salary. The story has often been told with variations, for it is a thing that happens every day. As an illustration, however, of petty organized corruption a better instance could hardly be found outside of the borders of Russia. The traille manager of the Madras Railway discovered that the people about his office were in the habit of exacting fees from the native rice merchants who came to his office to register their name for rice wagons. He accordingly communicated with the Commissioner of Police, who sent some of his detectives, suitably disguised, to discover the real delinquents. The first demand was made at the outer gate of the railway station, where eight annas were paid by each for the privilege of passing within. At every fresh barrier an additional charge was made, the highest sumbeing claimed by the manager's doorkeepers, who exacted from three to five rupees for each

person admitted; in all, nearly twenty rupees had to be paid before the great man's presence could be approached. The money given by the pretended rice merchants had been marked, so that when they came forth in their true character there was no difficulty in seizing the guilty and bringing them to justice.

COLUMBUS.

Official Statement of the Finding of the San Domingo.
Washington, Nov. 1.—The United States Consul at San Domingo has transmitted to the Department of State an account of the recent discovery of the bones of Columbus in the Cathedral in that city. Dying in Spain in 1506, the remains of Columbus were first deposited in the Convent of St. Francis in 1513. They were transferred to the Carthusian Convent at Las Cuenas, from whence they were shipped to San Domingo in 1536, and deposited in the Cathedrai of that city. In 1796 these remains, as it was then and up to the present discovery believed, were conveyed in great pomp to the Cathedral of Havana, where they were supposed to have re-posed ever since. The Consul at San Domingo says that while some workmen were digging up the floor around the pulpit in the Cath to make some repairs, they exposed to view a walled orifice containing a leaden case two feet long by about eight inches deep and eight inches wide, the inscription on which bore incontestible evidence that the contents were the bones of Christopher Columbus. Immediately on this discovery being made, the remains were restored to their original resting-place and the re-ceptacle walled up. On the 10th of September, in the presence of the Governor and other Gov

in the presence of the Governor and other Government officials, and the various Consuls, amid the sounds of martial music and the booming of cannon, the remains were again exhumed, the box, bones, and inscription examined, and the facts recorded and attested to by all the officials and Consuls present. The lead box containing the remains was then inclosed in another box, carefully sealed with the seals of the Consuls, to be opened only in their presence, and placed in the custody of Padre Billini, in the church of Regins Angelorum, to be held by him subject to investigation by any foreign commissions desirous of satisfying themselves of the facts, and until a suitable amount can be raised to crect a fitting monument over the remains. It being suggested that other countries might like to contribute to the erection of this monument, the various Consuls were requested to bring the subject to the attention of their respective Governments, in order to give them a chance to do so. The ancient records of the Cathedral in San Domingo having been long ago destroyed by vandals, no facts concerning the supposed removal of these remains to Havana can be ascertained in San Domingo, but it is conjectured that the monks palmed off on the Spaniards the remains of somebody else, retaining to themselves and their Cathedral the venerated bones of the great navigator.

A Brave Japanese Office A Brave Japanese Officer.

Gerny Studen Cor. N. Y. Times.

Even Japan shows a desire profit by the teachings of this great war. Col. Yenokari, who is delegated by the Mikado to superintend the education of a number of young Japanese admitted to the French Ecole Polytechnique, has left his wards, and is to be seen on every battle-field where the fighting is the hottest. The Colonel was wounded five times during the last reheliton in Japan. He speaks French very last rebellion in Japan. He speaks French very imperfectly, but is remarkably intelligent and energetic, and his courage is so great that it has been particularly observed in high quarters. To use the Grand Duke's own expression to me, "He goes to sleep under fire."

A magazine giving the latest fashions, illustrated and embellished by the best artists, replete with entertaining and instructive reading matter, is a want in every home. This swant and artisms Bazar fills to perfection. This sixteen-page monthly, which the press and critics join in commending in every way, is published by W. R. Andrews, of Cincinnati.

DEATHS.

WALLER—Sunday, Nov. 4, Ann Adelia, wife of William Waller, in the 52d year of her age.
Funeral at 336 Dearborn-av. on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.
Z. Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans papers please copy.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup for the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens th matter and throws it out of the system, purifies th blood, and thus effects a cure. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, ETC.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, reating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the nost obstinate cases of Indigestion. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, ETC.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver, without the least danger, as they are
free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring
a healthy action of the liver.
These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as
the Pulmonic Sirup ripens the matter and purifies the
blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a
healthy high, and remove all diseases of the liver, create a blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of Consumption. The Seaweed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and easiles the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined actian of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his business office, corner SIXTH and AECH-STS., Philadelphia, every Modday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

The following meetings will be held this evening:
First Ward—326 Clark street, between Harrison and Van Buren. Speakers: Col. W. S. Seribner, John Stephens, S. F. Hancheft, R. M. Mitchell, J. L. Caupbell, J. F. Houser, E. F. C. Klokke.

Eighth Ward—Corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets. Speakers: The Hon. John Wentworth, E. F. C. Klokke, Col. J. H. Roberts, Washington Hesing, S. R. Kehoe, Seth F. Hanchett, S. H. McCrea, and Glee Club.

Eighth Ward—154 West Harrison street. Speakers: The Hou. John Wentworth, S. H. McCrea, Mason B. Loomis, A. Boese, George W. Spodford, Washington Hesing, Col. J. H. Roberts, E. F. C. Klokke, C. Burling.
Seventh Ward—335 Biue Island avenue. Speakers: The Hon. John Wentworth, Col. J. H. Roberts, and others.

Twelfth Ward—Campbell Hall, corper of Van Seventh ward—335 Bine island avenue. Speakers: The Hon. John Wentworth, Col. J. H. Roberts, and others.

Twelfth Ward—Campbell Hall, corner of Van Buren street and Campbell avenue. Speakers: S. H. McCrea, Mason B. Loomis, George W. Spofford, E. B. Sherman, Washington Hesing, S. K. Dow.

Sixteenth Ward—Mass-meeting at Miller's Hall, corner Sedgwick street and North avenue. Speakers: The Hon. John Wentworth, A. C. Hesing, Franz Arnold, Col. W. S. Scribner, A. G. Lane. Fifteenth Ward—Folz Hall. Speakers: A. C. Hesing, Franz Arnold, Col. W. S. Scribner, A. G. Lane, and D. J. Lyon.

Fourteenth Ward—Mass-meeting at Northwestern Hall, Cornell and Noble streets. Speakers: S. H. McCres, George W. Spofford, John Stephens, A. Boese, E. Burling, and D. J. Lyon.

Twelfth Ward—Jackson's saloon, corner Kinzie and Ann streets. Speakers: Senator Riddie, Gen. Mann, Clark Gelb.

Roseland—In Hyde Park Township. Speakers: Henry Pilgrim, the Hon. John Vanderpoel, and C. H'llegonds.

South Chicago—Centennial Hall. Speakers: Irus Coy, C. H. Willett, G. E. Clark, M. H. Naber.

TICKET PEDDLERS.

Wanted—All members of the Industrial and Greenback party, who are willing to volunteer as ticket-peddlers of the Industrial-Greenback ticket, to meet at headquarters, 158 South Clark street, this (Monday) evening, at 7 p. m. Workingmen and Greenbackers, rally round the standard.

By order of the Committee.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club will hold a special meeting this (Monday) evening, when all who intend to work at the election are expected to be present. ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Eleventh Ward Republican Club will meet at Martine's Hail this evening, and it is desired that every Republican voter in the ward be present. Important arrangements must be made, and good speakers will be present, among them the flon. John Wentworth, E. A. Storrs, and others.

TWELFTH WARD,
There will be a business meeting of the Twelfth
Ward Republican Club, at Owsley's Hall, corner of
Madison and Robey streets, Monday evening at
8 o'clock.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS. There will be a Republican mass, meeting of the Sixteenth Ward, at Miller's Hall, on the southeast corner of Sedgwick street and North avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock. The Hon. John Wentworth, Franz Arnold, Esq., A. C. Hesing, Col. W. S. Scribner, and A. G. Lane will address the meet-

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MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock. The stock consists of Cooking Stoves, Store, Office, and Parlor Stoves, Shelf and Builders' Hardware, Carpenters' and Butchers' Tools, Show Cases, Counters, Shelving, &c., &c.

Terms Cash.
By order of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.

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CONTINUED AUCTION SALE

European and American

At Room 231 Wabash-av.

Opposite the Matteson House, Monday Afternoon, Nov. 5, at 2:30 o'clock Among this collection are the works of Troends, of Munich; Ream, of New York; Tryon, of Paris; Beck, of New York; Mosebrugger, of Rome; Hiller, of London; Parse, of Munich, and many other well known artists.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers FRAME DWELLING AND LOT, NO. 95 JEFFERSON-ST.,

AT AUCTION, On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES,
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Jefferson st., with Lot. Title perfect. One-third
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THURSDAY'S TRADE SALE, NOV. 8, DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTH-ING, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC., At our salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioned

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For full particulars see Sunday's RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

PEREMPTORY SALE FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE AT AUCTION.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock.

We will sell on the premises the entire stock of Stables Nos. 625 and 627 West Madison-st, with lease and cuttom, Carriages, Phestons, Buggies, Sleighs, Harnes, Robes, &c. A splendid opportunity for investors to acquire a good oaying business. Luyers can now isspect the stock.

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